

What's Ahead for B.C. Apples

Machinery depots for farmers—Highway to Peace River—
Cattle feeding stations

By CHAS. L. SHAW

GENERAL SCIENCES



BRITISH COLUMBIA'S fruit growers were recently given assurance that the conditions under which they export a part of their crop will be continued so long as the war lasts.

But some of the growers would have preferred an agreement similar to that which the cattlemen have for the sale of beef to

the United Kingdom. A two-year contract covers beef sales, and it was considered that a similar contract for apples would be to the advantage of all concerned.

When this point arose during a conference in Ottawa with Hon. J. G. Gardiner, federal minister of agriculture, it was pointed out, however, that the British government did not rate apples as so essential as beef and for that reason would not consider a two-year contract.

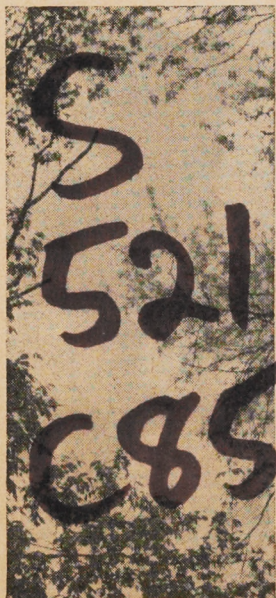
But the minister stated that the government of Canada stood ready to protect the apple growers as they have since the beginning of the war and on the same terms. The growers could sell their apples at the highest prices obtainable and any surplus would be taken up by the government and paid for. The government would then have the apples dehydrated and shipped overseas.

In British Columbia, most of the growers would like to see the wartime machinery for the marketing of apples given a degree of permanency which is lacking now. They fear that when the war is over there may be a tendency to eliminate some of the measures which now make co-operative selling virtually compulsory.

Problems for Fruit Growers

The war's end will bring many new problems to the Okanagan fruit grower. What will happen, for instance, if tariffs are severely modified or eliminated altogether? Jack West, advertising manager of B.C. Tree Fruits, Ltd., selling agent for the Okanagan growers contends that such an eventuality might be almost ruinous to British Columbia because it would result in the Canadian market being swamped with fruit from western states where the seasons are slightly more advanced. Costs of production in the state of Washington are less than in British Columbia, so that it might be possible to undersell the British Columbia produce and still yield a profit for the shipper.

The export market is full of postwar complications, too. Long-headed growers are wondering whether the United Kingdom, in the economic plight which will be her lot for some years after the war, will feel disposed to pay for B.C. apples or will be forced to seek less attractive but cheaper fare. They are wondering whether Australia will buy fruit on a large scale in British Columbia when the war is over or will consider that, in the light of all the aid received from the United States in recent years, Empire preferences should be abolished.



However, the immediate prospects are favorable, as the domestic market is stronger than ever and the production of apples exceptionally heavy. The Okanagan industry entered the month of December with an inventory of about 2,750,000 boxes of apples. By the end of November a total of nearly 10,000 carloads had been shipped, the greatest number in three years and nearly twice as many as at the corresponding date a year ago.

Half a million boxes of apples are being shipped to the United Kingdom this year, and apparently the first lot arrived at their destination in prime condition.

The harvesting of the 1944 crop in the Okanagan was another triumph of organization, for the job had to be done under the twin handicap of manpower shortage and large production. As the season reached its peak the only serious shortage was in wooden boxes in which to pack the crop. In some cases packing houses in the Okanagan used large paper bags for picking and piling and these proved satisfactory for the purpose in the absence of more solid containers. Some growers made hollow squares of what boxes they had, after filling them, and piled apples on the ground loose inside. It was another year of mobilization and improvisation, but the results were gratifying to everyone, and the losses will probably be negligible.

The New Highway to the Peace

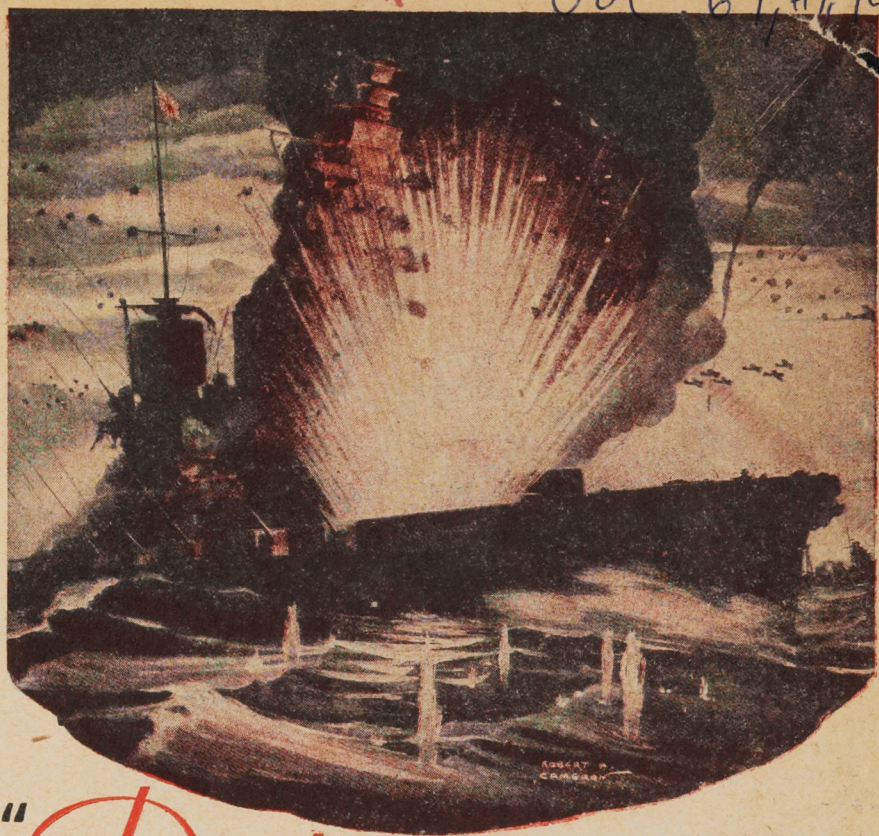
That Premier Hart meant business when he announced a while ago that surveys were to be made of a new highway route to the Peace River was indicated when the government stated that tenders for the job would be called in March. The highway will lead from Prince George to Dawson Creek on the Alaska Highway via Pine Pass, and it will provide the road link long missing between British Columbia's populated centres and the richly promising Peace country, which has suffered for years from isolation and long distance from markets.

The Okanagan is becoming more interested in poultry and eggs will be another cash crop to mix with fruit. Alive to the marketing possibilities, Fraser Valley hatchery operators are invading the Okanagan, and a 78,000-egg incubator is to be established this winter at Vernon.

The provincial government is going ahead with its plan to provide machinery for farmers at low rates. The idea is to establish machinery depots at many points throughout the province's agricultural districts. The farmers will have the option of buying or renting the equipment. Legislation covering this project will come before the next session of the legislature.

British Columbia cattlemen have been considering the advisability of installing feeding stations at interior railway points where unfinished cattle might get a month or two of grain feeding. Such stations might be placed at Williams Lake, Merritt, Kamloops and Penticton.

Anything that will encourage the raising of beef cattle in British Columbia deserves support, for the supply is much less than demand. Vancouver alone requires a total of 2,000 fat cattle a week, yet the British Columbia beef raisers are able to supply only half that amount.



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1945



THE CANADIAN FARMER'S SHARE IN THE DECISIVE DAYS AHEAD...



January, 1945, begins what may well be the decisive year of the war in Europe. The huge food-production quotas already published indicate a year of continued maximum effort for Canadian farmers in the production of wheat, beef, pork, milk and other farm products needed for the prosecution of victory and to provide relief for war torn countries.

Canadian food production is likely also to become ever more closely linked with the indicated objectives of the democratic nations toward higher standards of living and nutrition for their peoples. Forty-five United Nations are together seeking a satisfactory solution to the intricate problems of world security, monetary stabilization and Peace. In arriving at solutions the basic need for an expanding world economy, full employment and higher nutritional standards is well understood. Given a peaceful interval to come to fruition plans for the realization of these objectives may well result in a steadily increasing demand for the products of Canadian farms. During the transition period the Government's policy of floor prices will be continued, ensuring a measure of

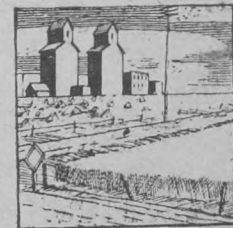


price stability until more normal conditions prevail. In this connection it is interesting to recall that United Grain Growers Limited three years ago put forward the first suggestion of price guarantees to offset the fears of producers of a postwar decline in Agricultural prices. As a farmer-owned company United Grain Growers Limited will continue closely to relate itself to all practicable efforts made and measures taken to stabilize the position of Canadian Agriculture at home and wherever Canadian farm products can be marketed.



In carrying out your Company's policies the Directors again wish to acknowledge the continued loyalty and support of many thousands of farmers who make use of U.G.G. elevators for their grain deliveries and the purchase of supplies of coal and other farm needs. It is upon your continued support that the success of the Company and its service to the farmers of the west will be maintained.

To all farmers and their families the Board of Directors of United Grain Growers Limited extend their best wishes for a happy and successful New Year.



United Grain Growers Ltd.

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Marches Past

THE Country GUIDE

The Break Through

IN the closing hours of the year the German thrust has been held. It would logically fit the pattern of a Hitler brain wave. In any case von Rundstedt has proved himself to be an able and resourceful field commander. To concentrate on a 60-mile front, smash through to Sedan, cut the Allied army in two, isolate the southern part from its bases, and circle around the northern part on the pre-Dunkerque pattern was a heroic plan on paper. It is destined to failure; but though it has caused a lot of casualties, it has probably shortened the war.

This unexpected seizure of the initiative by the Germans didn't show the Americans and British in a very good light. The thrust was made against a thin sector, first by light attacks to deceive the defenders, then by a savage, full scale mechanized assault. The intelligence service failed completely to appraise the weight in men and materiel that von Rundstedt was massing only a few miles away. On the other hand the Allies have been too much misled by surface appearances. Those boys and old men captured in the sweep across France meant, not that the German Army was decadent, but that the best divisions and armor were being saved. The withdrawal to the Siegfried line was sound strategy. The call of the Allied High Command for infantry replacements, the transfer of fully trained artillery men to the infantry and the unemployment of fully trained airmen doesn't look like the masterful use of manpower resources and the shortage of shells and other materiel while reconversion was getting under way doesn't add up to masterful planning. But the Germans have made their blunders too, on the grand scale. This offensive may prove to be one of them, though it is also a rude reminder that German military might is not yet reduced to the hedgerow defense stage.

Shadows Over the Acropolis

HOW far the appointment of a regency in Greece will go toward the political settlement of that unhappy country is not known as the year closes. There is no question about it, the Greek communists are at the bottom of the trouble. The leftist EAM group, which includes the communists, is dominated by them. Wherever they are active, communists are a closely knit, thoroughly disciplined group, who have no restraints of patriotism. Such men, though they may be in the minority find it easy to dominate a composite loosely organized conglomeration of leftists.

The only military power the government of Greece had was two brigades, and a few strictly Royalist troops. The EAM after some hard bargaining and also some double crossing, asked that

these troops be disbanded. That was while the ELAS, the militia of the EAM, still had their guns. It was at last agreed that they be kept under arms and that at the same time a brigade of ELAS militia would be included in the army. The communists in the government, (it must not be forgotten that Papandreou, head of the government, is a socialist who was exiled by the prewar dictator, Metaxas, and that communists had been given representation in Papandreou's government) well, the communist ministers signed their names to this agreement. Within a day one of them demanded that the government brigades be disbanded, and the military force left entirely in the hands of the ELAS. During the night before the street shooting began, the communists threw grenades into Papandreou's house. They then marched to a forbidden demonstration and began disarming the police. Then the shooting started. That night they raided houses, murdering their political opponents. Three days later the government called on the British to help them restore order.

What the British want in Greece is for the people to decide what kind of a government they want. What the communists want is a revolution.

L. G.

THE retirement of David Lloyd George from parliament must not pass without comment. There was a time when, as the Great War Prime Minister, the hopes of the world centred on him, as they did on his former colleague, Churchill, a quarter of a century later. Canadians first heard of him when, as pro-Boer he was mobbed in Birmingham and escaped from the hall disguised in a policeman's uniform. After the triumph

of the Liberal party late in 1905, the fiery Welshman became president of the board of trade and later chancellor of the exchequer. His famous budget of 1909-10, in which he attacked special privilege by taxing land values, caused a great political uproar. He was the author of the unemployment and sickness insurance measures and it is interesting to recall that he and Churchill, who then and for 20 years afterward were colleagues, were looked upon as a vigorous young team of social crusaders.

When the war broke out he was still chancellor of the exchequer and had charge of financing Kitchener's army. A coalition government was formed, and when it fell in December 1916, Lloyd George succeeded Asquith as prime minister and became Britain's great war leader. When the war was over, he was one of the Big Four, together with Wilson, Clemenceau and Orlando at Versailles. In 1921, the Irish Treaty brought about the present settlement of the Irish question. In 1922 the Conservatives withdrew from the coalition and won the election which followed. He had been prime minister for less than six years but what a six years!

After the collapse of the coalition the Liberal party never regained its strength. Its place in British politics was taken by the Labor party. Lloyd George had announced that he would not be a candidate in the next election when, on the New Year's honor list he was created an Earl. It is a long time since, as a young man of 27, he won his first triumph at the polls in a by-election in Carnarvon Boroughs with a majority of 18. He has held the seat continuously for 54 years.

De Gaulle

IF it hadn't been for radio, perhaps we wouldn't have heard so much of de Gaulle. Over the BBC, to a fallen France, on June 18, 1940, came the words of this almost unknown man. Germany would lose the war; France would rise again; she must fight on.

France had no government-in-exile. But de Gaulle became recognized as the French leader-in-exile. He had obstacles to overcome. To how great an extent did he represent the French people? There was difficulty with Giraud; he had difficulty with the British government; and still more with the American government. D-day came and he returned to his people, to whom he had been but a voice and an inspiration. He was accepted. Now he heads the French government, which functions without a House of Deputies until the 2,600,000 Frenchmen now prisoners or slaves in Germany are released and can vote.

He heads a somewhat nondescript government. The famous 200 families, who had too much to do with running prewar France, are interned or in hiding and have no place in it. There are the de Gaullists, his personal followers; and a motley leftist section from Christian Socialists to Communists. The socialists and communists are held together by the feeling that they are not adequately represented. There is cleavage between the de Gaullists and the Leftists on the question of the army. De Gaulle is a professional soldier, a disciplinarian and a believer in military traditions. The Leftists want to see the army democratized. There is difference between them on what to do with the scrambled financial and industrial wreckage of France. De Gaulle is out to destroy the monopolies but the Leftists, of course, want to go the whole hog and socialize everything. But they are all held together by one common purpose, the destruction of Nazism.

De Gaulle has handled things pretty ably since assuming power. He voiced his suspicion that the great powers were not willing to give France her proper position among them. Now his government has been recognized by all three. Churchill paid him a visit, and early in December he went to Moscow, conferred with Stalin and came back with a treaty, parallel to the Anglo-Russian 20-year pact, in his pocket. It was also rumored that the two had drawn the postwar boundaries of Germany, with a fine disregard of the other Big Two.

De Gaulle is a man of studied reserve, with few warm intimates. His place in French history depends on whether or not he can lead his country when the pressures of the war are removed. The world needs a politically and spiritually revived France on the continent of Europe.

China's Darkest Hour

POOR old China is about fought out. Pearl Buck calls this the darkest hour in China's history, which is something to say of a country with a history as long as China's. Lin Yutang, in Maclean's, says that the fratricidal strife between the Chinese communists and the Kuomintang constitutes the most inglorious chapter of the China war. The simple fact is that the Chinese communists are aggressively expansionist, that they have spread their control over China by force, and the only way Chiang Kai-Shek could restrain them would be by declaring war against them. There has been open conflict between them, but it has been played down in the news to keep the Japs from gloating.

Lack of roads has been slowing down the Jap armies in China more than the Chinese forces could do. The new Ledo Road is threatened, which would virtually isolate China except by air. The Chinese can no longer barter space for time because both are running out. The Japanese are estimated to have 125 divisions, or 3.5 million men who have still to face modern troops.

And so there has been a change in the last few months. When we speak of the Big Four now it includes France and leaves out China. China's contribution to this war has been largely made. She has suffered tremendous sacrifices. Her troops and guerrillas have shown just as much courage and resourcefulness as those of any nation. If, after the war, she can achieve national unity and develop her industry, she will become the dominant power in the Far East. But national unity must come first. Recent changes in the Chungking government have been in that direction.



The young lad who is going to see the job finished.

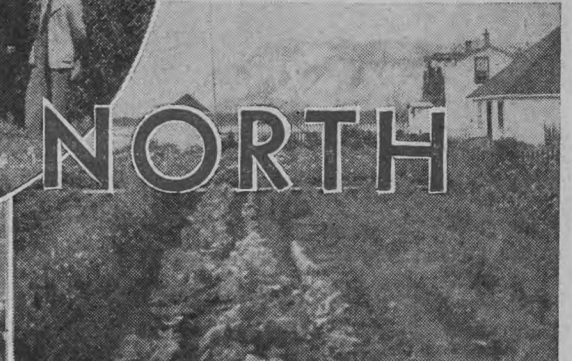


AUTHOR'S PHOTOS

Top left: Wild hay meadow six miles north of Aklavik, photograph July 17, 1944.

Circle left: Siberian crab apple trees in fruit, August 9, 1944, on the Roman Catholic Mission grounds at Fort Smith.

Below: This garden at Fort Smith had tasseled corn (not shown in the picture) on August 7.



FARMING DOWN NORTH



Above: Dr. Truesdell, Indian Agent (centre, inside tent), paying treaty money to the Indians at Fort Simpson.

Extreme left: This 24-inch diameter spruce grows near the Arctic Circle.

Circle: Canes of the Chief red raspberry were more than six feet tall on August 9, in Frank Riddock's garden at Fort Simpson.

SINCE Sir Alexander Mackenzie first travelled down the mighty river bearing his name, in 1789, few major changes have taken place. Settlements have sprung up at strategic points; some of the large trees have been cut down for fuel and lumber; the game near the river and settlements has been thinned out; forest fires have caused havoc, but the general landscape has altered very little. A traveller can still go for hours by boat and never see a human being, and airmen or boatmen stranded without equipment in backwoods places, have had difficulty reaching assistance. No woodwise traveller goes far without his bedroll and rifle.

Transportation in this vast country, which extends from Edmonton over 1,200 miles to the Arctic Ocean, is by boat, airplane or dogteam. Travelling was entirely by boat during the summer until recent years, and the excellent channels of the river and its tributaries aided greatly in its exploration. A traveller could launch his boat on the Athabaska or Peace rivers, no great distance north of Edmonton and, with the exception of a portage at Fort Fitzgerald, go to the Arctic Ocean on water. As the river is large and will carry large boats and barges most of the way, transportation was made relatively easy. The portage between Fort Fitzgerald and Fort Smith is sixteen miles long, but in recent years a good road connects them and transportation of goods is accomplished by trucks.

From Fort Smith north, large, flat-bottomed, stern-wheeler boats are used mostly. Each large boat will conduct three barges and the combined load often reaches 1,500 tons. The boats and barges are of shallow draft and well fitted to nose into river banks and unload cargo where docks are very primitive. They also negotiate shallow channels very well. Barges or scows are fastened in front and alongside of the stern wheel boats. The early boats and many still in



operation on the river burn wood in their steam boilers, which is cut and stacked along the river bank by woodcutters. The old type stern-wheeler steamboat is being gradually replaced by screw-driven diesel-motored boats of somewhat lower tonnage. These boats are more maneuverable, generally faster, and can make better schedules as they require little time for refueling and do not have to wash boilers. Due to the river water being heavily loaded with silt, a steam boiler must be washed out about once every week. The large wood-burning stern wheelers will be a definite loss to the picturesqueness of the river scene, however, as with their leisurely travel, many stops for fuel and freight handling, and with a mixed passenger list, they added much to river travel.

Travelling On the River

The arrival of one of these boats at a settlement, and the sound of its hoarse whistle, was an invitation for the principal settlers to go on board for meals while she was in dock. One meal was free and the remainder paid for. The popularity of the boat meals was mainly due to the fresh meat which they carried and which was generally scarce in the settlements in summer.

Passengers on the Distributor, one of the old Hudson's Bay Company boats, plying between Fort Smith and the Arctic Ocean in July, 1944, consisted of two Anglican ministers and their families for Aklavik; two teachers for mission schools; one nurse for Aklavik; one Mounted Policeman for the Coppermine district; an insurance man; a professor of geography from Toronto University; a Hudson's Bay Company trader and his wife for the Chesterfield district; several natives; three stenographers from Norman Mills; a medical doctor; and an agricultural investigator.

The crew included the captain, pilot, mate, three engineers, two cooks, the steward and wife, the purser and two assistants, several waitresses, maids, and several deckhands. The officers had been travelling the river for many years and were not perturbed by delays of any kind. Twenty-four hour travel was the order, when not loading or unloading, and about ten miles per hour was the speed going down stream. The boiler required about one cord of wood per hour. The passengers put in their time visiting the settlements and exploring the river banks when on shore, and reading, writing, playing cards, or just loafing when in motion. Good meals were served three times a day and lunches were available in the galley at all other times.

The boat had three main decks. The lower deck accommodated the boiler and engine, wood supply, galley and quarters for the deck hands. The second deck accommodated a promenade, a lounge room, dining-room, serving room, wash rooms and cabins. The top, or Texas deck, was reserved for the captain and pilot. Freight boats ply the Liard and Great Bear rivers, as well as the Mackenzie. Small power boats are used by Indian agents, mounted police, mission officials and others. Many Indians and Eskimos have power boats and sea-going schooners in the northern waters. Some live in their boats during the summer. Practically all natives and trappers are equipped with at least one canoe, or boat and an outboard motor. This, with his dog team, traps, guns, and nets, makes up his stock-in-trade.

Dogs Must Earn Their Keep

DOGS are an economic necessity in the northern settlements. All trappers have at least one team of about about five dogs. These dogs may be huskies, collies or police dogs, but generally are a mixture, showing many breed characteristics. The trapper uses his dogs to follow his trap line, the doctor to visit the sick, the missionary to visit his flock, and the policeman to make his patrols. Lack of dogs would limit their activities greatly. In the spring a dog is worth very little unless he is a good leader. In the fall, his value will have risen from \$30 to \$50, or the cost of his feed during the summer.

On approaching a settlement by river boat, the first thing one hears is the clamor put up by the dogs. They are commonly tethered singly to stakes along the river cutbank, where they stay all summer. Where scrub or trees are convenient, they may be given the benefit of this shelter. Water and feed are supplied once a day. Though they may be man's best friend in the winter, they are often poorly tended in the summer. Occasionally we saw dog kennels built of logs or slabs, several in a continuous line, roofed over and closed in, except on one side. Such quarters were

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How people live and what they grow in the great Mackenzie River Basin

By F. V. HUTTON

Dominion Experimental Station
Morden, Man.

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About 63 per cent of all the replies indicate that the men expected to continue to work a least part time at odd jobs. One has secured a position as patrol man on the highway. Another would do carpentry work. Some expected to help with the harvests. In general, they expected to pick up odd jobs of lighter work. One man who has 2,488

"I USED to think," said Bee Dewain with derision in her tones, "that secret service men had numbers, like X-32, or A-1, and that they were romantic figures. But you—you're just a snooper!"

"You get this for that!" young Adam Bruce retorted, and after some slight difficulty kissed her—but without any particular satisfaction. He had not even the satisfaction of knowing that she was annoyed. He kissed her somewhere between her nose and her ear, and she pushed him away and said indifferently:

"Oh, Adam, don't be a bore!"

Adam grinned, and sat down on the hilltop ledge upon which they stood. "I wonder," he reflected, "how many girls could be more or less forcibly kissed, on a warm June night, upon a lonely hilltop, in the magic of yon waxing moon—and somehow contrive to make the episode seem like nothing more than a rather vulgar scuffle." He looked up at her accusingly. "You didn't even slap my face, or threaten to go back to the Mill!"

"If it weren't such a grand night, I would," she assured him. "But even being up here with you is better than not being up here at all."

"Sit down," Adam suggested, and caught her hand and drew her down beside him. The ledge seemed still warm from the afternoon sun. Below, the hill broke steeply downward to Amasa Dewain's farmhouse; and beyond, scudding fans of light marked where cars went racing by along the highway. The stream hidden in the woods below caught the moonlight here and there, and winked up at them with glints of silver. There were lighted windows in Dewain's Mill, and in some of the cabins behind it; and the flicker of a flame, seen dimly through the foliage, marked where a bonfire burned on the open hearth by the diving-board.

Adam—he was a hawk-nosed young man with a stiff shock of straw-colored hair—surveyed this scene at his ease, and contentedly. "It's queer," he reflected: "You're a young woman with a quite extraordinary capacity for devotion to this man and that. You love Mr. Eberly, and he's old enough to be your father. You moon over this long-haired violinist, the letter-writing Mr. Wade, though he is clearly *non compos mentis*. You flirt with that stalwart trooper Mr. Edward Quill, though his intentions toward you have been from childhood blatantly and cheerfully dishonorable. You even affect a certain tolerance for the highly vocal Mr. Joseph Dane. And yet for me, a handsome young man, diligent, engaged in a romantic and dangerous occupation, with a likely future, and your devoted slave, you have nothing but rebuffs. It's mystifying!"

Bee said, calmly: "Well, you talk too much, for one thing. And you snoop!"



Overnight GUEST

Part One of thrilling New Mystery Serial

by
**BEN AMES
WILLIAMS**

Of course, I suppose you may have thought what you did to Mr. Eberly was your duty, but for you to come clear up here from New York just to torment poor Mr. Wade—

"Of course," he reminded her, "I hoped also to torment you a little."

"Just because he wrote some letters to that—to Mr. Ledforge!"

ADAM protested amiably. "Oh, let's forget him, Bee! Matter of fact, I was pretty gentle with Wade; but I've got to pull out tomorrow, and it may be months before I see you again." He assumed a doleful tone. "Facing deadly peril every day! Who knows, this may be our last."

"I don't think I should like your getting shot, very much," she decided. "But it might do you good if someone would just shoot you a little, here and there." And she asked, more seriously: "You like your work?"

"A lot," he answered simply. "Of course, I'm just a leg man. I go there, come here, watch that rat hole, do what I'm told. The Chief does the thinking." He sprawled luxuriously. "But forget it. How about you? Aren't you sick of this racket here?"

"What if I were? Since you ruined Mr. Eberly, and threw me out of a job, I have to do something."

"Running an overnight camp is no job for a lovely gal like you."

"I'm thinking of taking in a partner," she told him, malicious amusement in her tones. "Joe Dane wants to—"

His stiff hair bristled with wrath. "Joe Dane!" he echoed, like an expletive. "Joe Dane! Say, Bee, I can understand your kidding along with Ned Quill. He'll go just as far as you'll let him; but he's good fun as long as you keep your head. But this Joe Dane!" His anger rose with his words. "You make me tired!" he said.

"Joe's all right!" she retorted. "And he's brilliant! He does all the real work in Mat Cumberland's office right now; tries all the important cases. He's got a wonderful future. He'll be a judge, or a governor, or something, while you're still just a—detective!"

Adam chuckled. "Shucks! If he's so wonderful, why don't you marry him?"

"I think I shall," she retorted. He lay down again, grinning at the moon. "No, you won't, Bee! You're stubborn and cranky and cantankerous as they come; but you've got a trace of brains here and there. You know too much to marry Joe Dane."

"You don't appreciate Joe! He's no older than you, but just see what he's made of himself."

"I can't bear to look!"

Bee came stamping to her feet, brushing down her skirts. "Good night, Mr.



Illustrated
by
JON STABLES

Bruce," she said. "So unpleasant to have seen you. I hope we don't meet again."

He reached up, caught her hand. "Whoa, Bee!" he protested. "Don't go. Joe Dane may be the apple of his mother's eye, for all I care. Sit down. Let's see if we can't stick to the important subjects, like you and me."

She made a half-angry gesture. "Darn it, Adam, why do you always make me so mad?"

"Oh, I like to see the sparks fly. Sit down, Bee."

She stamped her foot. "I don't feel like sitting down. I want to go home." She said, with a sort of indignant mirth: "I'm mad, but I feel sad too, Adam! Maybe I'm sorry you're going. Come on!"

So he arose, and they went down the hill together, till the steep descent made them run at last like children, bounding;

and they came to the foot of the hill, and she was panting and laughing too, and he caught her hand and held her fast.

"Bee," he urged, "you wouldn't get so mad at me if you didn't care. I do a lot of kidding, but—I don't mean it. Come back to New York with me tomorrow. Let Mrs. Priddy run the Mill. We'll be married in Middleford on the way."

But she freed herself, cool to meet his ardor. "Sorry; I couldn't think of it." "Why not?"

"Too many things to do."

"What, for instance?"

"Well, for one thing, I've a date to-morrow night with Joe Dane."

"You know," he said grimly, "for a nickel I'd paddle your canoe!"

"I haven't a penny with me," she

lap in Ned Quill's side-car, Adam brooded on his wrongs. They stopped for gas at Chet's Place in Ridgcomb and went on; in Middleford deposited Adam's bag at the station, stayed a while in talk together. Till Ned Quill—he was a State trooper, a cheerful young man with no cares to trouble him—said at last:

"Well, I've got to ramble. When you coming back this way?"

"No telling. Can't you arrange a little harmless kidnapping up here, give me some work to do?"

"Anything to oblige," Ned promised, and kicked his engine into life. "I'll be seeing you!" He wheeled away.

ADAM decided it was time for lunch, sought the hotel. He gave his order, and while he waited, two people came into the dining-room and stood just inside the door. A grey-haired man, round without being fat, apple-cheeked, with a mild blue eye and a curious suggestion

bar exams, but no one seemed to need a lawyer. So I went to work in the bank commissioner's office for a while, and now I've hooked up with Washington—Department of Justice."

"Your outfit has done some good jobs lately," Tope said approvingly. "Anything happening up here?"

Adam said casually: "No, I'm on vacation." And under Tope's enquiring eye he added: "I used to live up this way, when I was a boy. Been home on a visit. I'm leaving on the midnight train. I often wish we had you with us, Inspector. We need a man who can see the hole in a doughnut . . . Which way are you heading?"

"North, I think. We're just gypsy-ing. I plan to do some fishing as we go. We may hit Canada by and by."

Bruce nodded. "Every little brook up this way had trout in it when I was a boy," he said. "I haven't tried them lately." And he asked: "Where do you expect to stay tonight?"

"We may camp out. Or we may try a hotel, if one attracts us. Or a roadside camp."

"There's a good camp about forty miles from here, between Ridgcomb and Maddison village," Adam said eagerly. "A place called Dewain's Mill. You'd like it!"

"We might take a look at it," Tope agreed.

"A girl named Bee Dewain runs it," Adam explained. "She's a cantankerous, stubborn young woman; but if you're careful not to mention my name, she may take you in!"

HE felt Mrs. Tope's eye upon him, and was conscious that his ears were red; but after lunch, when he came out to see them continue on their way, he suggested again: "If you do stop at Dewain's Mill, tell that young hussy I sent her my love!"

When they were gone, Adam paid calls here and there, at police headquarters, the postoffice, the drug-store. There was a wealth of time upon his hands. A little past six o'clock, he returned to the hotel to dine; and while he was at table, a bell-boy came calling his name. Adam shut himself into the telephone booth and heard a familiar voice.

"Adam?"

"Yes," Adam replied, wondering faintly at this call.

"This is Tope."

"Yes. Sure. What's up?"

"I'm phoning from that place you recommended, Dewain's Mill. Adam, you'd better come up here."

"What's the matter?"

"Rather not talk over the phone. But you . . ."

"Miss Dewain all right?"

"Yes, of course. Do you know the police up here?"

"Sure. Ned Quill—he's a State trooper—is an old friend of mine."

"On your way here," Tope directed, "get word to your friend the trooper to meet you—without anyone seeing him—at the cabin called Faraway. You hire that cabin for the night. I'll see you there."

"But Tope, I'm due in New York tomorrow."

"You've a job to do here," Tope insisted. "Goodbye!"

And Adam heard the receiver click as Tope hung up. The young man stared at the instrument for a moment in a perplexed and indecisive fashion; but—here was at least a pretext for seeing Bee again, and Tope had not used to be one to cry "Wolf" without cause.

Adam sent a wire to his chief. "Possible trouble here. Staying to investigate. Will report, Bruce." Then he retrieved his bag from the check-room, hired a car and driver, and started north along the moonlit road.



WHEN they left Middleford after that chance encounter with young Adam Bruce, Mrs. Tope saw that her husband was silent, and she asked:

"What are you thinking?"

"I was wondering why we happened to run into Adam."

"Just an accident?"

"Call it that. But—accidents have a trick of fitting into a pattern by and by. As if someone had planned them." And he added: "It struck me that Adam had something besides a vacation on his mind."

"I wonder whether Miss Dewain is as cantankerous and stubborn as he pretends!"

He chuckled. "You're looking for romance! But I'm wondering what fetched a Department of Justice man into these hills?"

It was obviously impossible, as yet, to answer this question. As they went on, the hills were bolder; the valleys deep, the streams swift and silver. They passed big estates, and great houses.

The little car required gas, and when they came to Ridgcomb, Chet's Place invited their patronage. A lean, dry man as old as Tope, with shrewd twinkling eyes, came out to serve them. Mrs. Tope stayed in the car, but Tope, mild and beaming and inquisitive, alighted.

"Handsome stretch of country through here!" he remarked.

"All right in the summertime," the man—this was doubtless Chet himself—assented. His hand was on the hose, his eye on the clicking pump gauge. "But in winter, it's cold as a banker's heart!"

Tope chuckled. "A lot of big places around."

"Summer folks, mostly! Not so many now as there used to be. Many people can't afford to hire a hundred men just to cut lawns, these days!"

"I noticed one place that looked like a castle, back on the mountain," Tope suggested.

"That's where Ledforge lives, when he ain't in New York." Chet spat, as though the name left a bad taste in his mouth. "He owns half the water power in New England. He sold a pile of his stocks and bonds to the folks around here. Stuck 'em, mostly."

"Didn't stick you," Tope flatteringly surmised.

"Not me! Me, I keep my money where I can handle it any time I'm a mind." And Chet volunteered: "You don't see Ledforge around here much, now. I dunno as it'd be safe for him to walk through the village."

"Married?"

"Sister keeps house for him. She's all right; but they don't mix with nobody only the Holdoms."

"What Holdom is that?"

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Bee said calmly:
"Well you talk too
much, for one thing
—and you snoop!"

of physical readiness in his walk. Beside him a woman, not so old as he, with a certain formidable sobriety in her countenance that was belied by the warmth of her eyes.

Adam rose, stepped toward them, said in quick pleasure: "Hello, Tope!"

The old man turned, smiled broadly, and clasped him by the hand. "Why, hullo, Adam!—Mrs. Tope, this is Adam Bruce, an old friend of mine."

"Sit down with me," Adam urged. They obeyed, and Bruce looked enquiringly at Mrs. Tope. "I didn't know you were married, Inspector."

"Oh, yes, over a year ago." And the old man told Mrs. Tope: "Adam here was a youngster on the force while I was on the homicide squad. He spoiled a first-rate policeman to become a second-rate lawyer."

Bruce grinned. "You're behind the times, Inspector! I'm a policeman again." Tope looked surprised; and the younger man explained: "I passed the

retorted. "Coming? I'm going home."

He stalked beside her down through Amasa's pasture; and on casual stepping-stones they crossed the brook in the wood above the Mill. They came down along the brookside to the cabin called Faraway, and thereafter followed the drive, their shoes crunching the gravel. At the Mill door he asked:

"See you at breakfast?"

"I'm going early to town, shopping."

"Ned Quill's giving me a ride to Middleford," Adam remembered. "That is, unless you'd care to drive me down tomorrow afternoon and marry me?"

"So sorry," she said politely. "I have to go pick some radishes. Perhaps some other time . . ."

When next morning he came to breakfast, she was already gone; and later, sitting with his suit-case in his



Sharpe rolled onto his back and kicked desperately at the grizzly's snout.

Bear Slayer

A thrilling encounter of two boys and a grizzly on a lonely mountain road

By PAUL ANNIXTER

ILLUSTRATED BY CLARENCE TILLENIUS

SHARPE was up and dressed at crack of dawn that fall morning. Very softly he descended the rough ladder from the loft room where he slept with his brother Lon. He wanted to have the stock all fed and the milking done before his father was astir, for he was to drive the buckboard down to Sibley that day and he was going to ask his father for the two dollars he had wanted all summer to buy that choke-bore partridge gun of Lige Thomas'.

The yellow glow of a kerosene lamp was aiding the growing dawn in the kitchen as Sharpe came in with a full pail of milk. His mother was at work over the snapping wood stove, his brother had just come down from the loft.

"On time with the chores, for once, I see," was his father's greeting as he set the pail down. His tone carried the bite of mockery.

Sharpe did not venture a reply. Increasingly of late he had come to dread his father's irony, his tempers which flared up over the least thing, or nothing at all.

At this time of year there was little or nothing to do on the Fearby's small mountain homestead, yet everyone hurried to his place at the breakfast table as if a heavy day of harvesting was ahead. It was merely one of old Eb Fearby's methods of holding the whip over his family, this dawn activity. As the greying hair and crabbedness of age crept over him, Eben himself slept less and less and he saw to it that the rest of the family did the same. The bent of a natural patriarch in the elder Fearby had been stressed and strengthened by the isolation in which he lived and the perennial hard luck that had dogged him for the past ten years in the northwest.

It takes a big man to see over the pine tops to the bright wonder of the wilderness stars. To such men the forest solitude brings a mellow mysticism. Over

small men it casts a shadow, as if some of the dusky substance that lives beneath the pines slowly colors all their life and thoughts. So it was with Eben Fearby.

"I see the tracks of an uncommon big grizzly up on the Divide last week," he let fall as he stirred his coffee. "Better look sharp today, boy, and keep the rifle right handy."

Sharpe's heart gave a bound. He was to go after all. There had not been an hour since his trip to Sibley was broached that he had not been in fear that his father would change his mind out of spite or contrariness.

"Sure, Dad. I'll be careful," he said.

EBen was watching his wife's face over the rim of his cup, noting the fretwork of alarm and worry that crossed her sensitive features. Martha Fearby was a timid high-strung woman nearly twenty years her husband's junior. She came from a softer, easier life than he had ever known, and she was never allowed to forget the fact. It gave the elder Fearby an omnivorous satisfaction to rouse her latent fears by double-edged words and suggestions. One never knew what meaning lay back of his talk of late.

"Oh, Pa." Martha Fearby twisted her thin hands together miserably. "Why can't you go in with Sharpe? I'll be so worried till he's safe at home again—"

"I got my work to do. We ain't all on vacation here. Anyhow, it ain't Sharpe I'm worried about." He laughed sardonically. "It's my good team of horses I'm thinkin' of. Grizzlies, you know, is specially fond of horse flesh—"

He watched the barb go home. Beyond glancing across at his mother's face, Sharpe gave no sign that he had registered the slighting remark. He was going on seventeen, rather stolid of face, tall and strongly built, quite as powerful now as his father and with considerably more endurance as had been proven

during their summer work together. He seemed very meek for his years—more like a boy of fourteen—but there were no comparisons to go by in the isolated life he led.

"Pa, can't I go along?" Lon begged.

"No," said old Eben. "You got your work cut out for you."

Mrs. Fearby had stopped eating. "Oh, Pa, I'm so afraid," she said plaintively. "I won't have an easy minute till Sharpe gets home again. If anything happened to him, I'd just die."

FEARBY senior's hard grey eyes shifted from his wife and rested on the downcast face of his eldest son. During the past year Sharpe had begun to favor his mother quite noticeably—a growing blueness of eyes and a more finished cast of features, points which had irritated old Eben increasingly. Because of these small things a devil of contrariness had come to abide in the mind of old Fearby. It grew and grew as the months went on and he left no opportunity pass to hector the sensitive souls of his household.

"That's mighty complimentary to me and Lon, I must say," Fearby snorted. "But then it's easy to see the way the wind blows around here. It's Sharpe this, an' Sharpe that. Ought to lock the boy up, I expect, so the varmints of the woods can't get a chance to scare him—"

Sharpe glanced across at his mother, seeing how the corners of her mouth drew desperately downward to still the nervous tremor of her features.

"Gee, Pa, can't you cut it out?" he put in. He looked at his father beneath thick blond brows, but dropped his eyes quickly. "You'll have her in a state again."

Old Eben put down his cup with a clatter. "That's it," he cried accusingly. "Always sidin' together, you two." He rose from his chair with an abruptness that rattled the dishes on the table. Mrs. Fearby also went to her feet, moving protectively around the table to stand by Sharpe's chair. If old Eben had had any violent intent in mind, he let it pass now with one contemptuous look at his wife as he moved to the door.

"When you're through mollyn' him, let him git on his way," he rasped. "I'll go hitch up the team. It's way past sunup."

Sharpe finished his coffee and rose. His mother had dropped down in her chair again. He stood for a moment with an arm about her shoulders in cautious and hesitant affection. "Don't take it so hard, Ma," he said. "He don't mean to be so mean; it's all on account of the hard luck he's had here."

He kissed her hurriedly and hastened out to the barn, eager to be off. But his father's black mood and the vision he retained of his mother's harried face, made him once more refrain from asking for the bit of money he had looked forward to for months. Things were bad enough; he couldn't risk making them worse.

IT was still only six-thirty when he took up the rope reins, clucked to the team and started the buckboard down the steep wood road. In the surrounding valleys the night mists were just lifting out of the welked blue-black shadows, but up on the heights the October sunlight already bathed trees and rocks in liquid gold. This was the time of year Sharpe loved best of all—time of rutting deer and high clanging geese, with the hunter's moon riding high in the cloudless mountain sky. He would have been happy this morning over this first holiday he had had in many months, but the scene at the breakfast table caused him to brood miserably throughout the first hour of his journey. It galled him a bit deeper each month to sit in silent impotence while his father grew more bitter and rabid. Often while old Eben was lashing the quivering nerves of the family, a tide of rage and power would rise in the boy, yet whenever he ventured to curb his father's wrath, the cruel tongue of the older man would flail him for days afterward.

He knew how his mother had suffered in this isolation, with the nearest acquaintance of her own sex fourteen miles away. And all his own spontaneous uprisings of youth, his half articulate longings and involuntary urges for new things and new ways had been relentlessly curbed by his father's heavy hand. Nor could he see any way out of his bondage. True, in weight and muscle he was already his father's master, but some bane of the elder man's look and ways continued to hold him impotent.

Today, as always, the boy became a different being as soon as he was out of his father's constricting aura, more alive and intense, his step lighter and much of the heaviness lifted from his face. Out here in the forest he came into his own, no slightest sound or

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THE Country GUIDE

R. S. LAW, *President.*

R. D. COLQUETTE, *Editor*; H. S. FRY, *Associate Editor*;
AMY J. ROE, *Home Editor*.

K. D. EWART, *Advertising Manager*.

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Statement of Policy

The trend of the times is toward collectivism. There is nothing new about it. Over a century ago, in the early stages of the Industrial Revolution, Britain had to pass factory laws to control child labor. They were mild compared with the regulation of industry today. For decades Canada has had her Railway Commission, her Board of Grain Commissioners, legislation regulating banks and life insurance and suchlike controls. The war brought almost complete control over industry, wage rates and prices. The danger is not that too many war controls will be retained but that too many will be discarded.

There are different types and forms of collectivism. In his book, *How New Will the Better World Be*, Carl L. Becker, professor emeritus of history in Cornell, contrasts four of them. There is Fascism which, as he says, need not have all the revolting characteristics of German Fascism. It denies what most enlightened people consider to be the fundamental rights of the individual: The right of free expression and of self-government. In effect, if not in precept, it abolishes private property in land and industry by subordinating all economic activity to the state.

Communism believes that private property in land and industry and competition for private profit are fundamentally evil. It believes that the capitalist system can be abolished only by revolution. The Russian Soviet regime, says Becker, is not yet a government by the people though it professes to be a government of and for the people. It exercises a pretty strict control of speech and the press, and of education. Many strictly Marxian precepts have been abandoned. It is likely, in time, to become more democratic, with less restriction on liberty.

The objectives of socialists and communists are similar but the means advocated for attaining them differ fundamentally. Socialists believe in freedom of the press and of speech and in democratic self-government. They believe that the socialistic state can be ushered in by the established processes of democracy. They realize that it will take time, a principle epitomized by Sydney Webb (Lord Passmore) as the inevitability of gradualness. On the other hand, a communist has been described as a socialist in a hurry.

The other form of collectivism Becker calls Social Democracy. In this country we would call it progressive liberalism to differentiate it from laissez faire liberalism. It is a system of controlled capitalism of which the New Deal is the best example. Private enterprise and the profit motive are not considered to be fundamentally evil. That evils have crept into the system is fully recognized and readily admitted. But it is not necessary to kill the patient to cure the malady. The evils can be eliminated. Theoretically competition should protect the interests of the people but competition is no longer, if it ever was, completely free. Monopolies, cartels, the abuse of patent laws and other devices restrict and hamper it, and it becomes more and more necessary for governments to step in with measures of regulation and control.

To this latter form of collectivism, The Country Guide subscribes. In addition it advocates the public ownership and operation of public utilities, such as transportation and communication,

and of facilities which serve a large proportion of the people and are therefore best developed under unified management, such as hydro electric power.

But there is another form of collectivism which this publication has consistently advocated. It was born of the co-operative movement and has never ceased to champion it. How far can co-operation be carried? Its objective is to cover the field of marketing agricultural products and of wholesale and retail distribution. It has shown, particularly in Britain and the Scandinavian countries, that it can engage successfully in the manufacture of consumers goods. In Sweden it has entered successfully the housing field. In agricultural production there is a place for the co-operative use of large machinery, if not of land.

The Middle Way, they call it in Sweden: First, the public ownership of public utilities. Second, private enterprise, in such fields as the heavy industries, manufacturing producers goods, shipping and the like. Third, the development of the co-operative system in marketing, in the manufacture and distribution of consumption goods, and wherever men and women can work together for their mutual benefit. Fourth, such state intervention as is necessary, on the one hand to destroy exploitation wherever it shows its head and on the other, to prevent wide fluctuations in employment and price levels and to maintain a high level of public health and wellbeing.

In these days of conflicting ideologies and social systems it is well to know what is advocated and why. The Country Guide feels that it is due to its readers to set out categorically what it stands for in this matter of collectivism.

National Unity

It was interesting and somewhat humiliating, during the conscription crisis, to find the political company this country was keeping. Reviewing the political turmoil throughout the world, distant commentators could be heard lumping Canada in the same category with Italy, Belgium, France, Poland and Greece. Used as Canadians are to political stability, priding themselves on their political institutions, they could hardly feel at home when bracketed with countries, some of which at least, have never functioned as a legislature nor known the patience of waiting to settle a political issue until election time rolls around.

But when it came to resolving the difficulty, our experience in settling political disputes by democratic means stood the test. Within two or three weeks, the political pot quit boiling, the country settled down and the M.P.'s went home. In the meantime the people know that within the next few months they will have an opportunity at the polls to say exactly what they think of the business. Far different is the situation in most of the countries with which Canada was bracketed a few short weeks ago. The great problem of Europe, as territory is being released from the grasp of the despoilers, turns out to be, not relief and rehabilitation, but what kind of government they will have and how to make it function.

In the perspective of these few weeks it can also be seen that the situation in Canada was not as serious as it appeared to be. As a matter of history, the recent crisis was not as acute as the crisis of 1917. Then a union government was formed which went to the country on the conscription issue and emerged with only three supporters out of Quebec's 65 members in the House.

With the passing of the war, the healing process began. This country owes a debt for that to the memory of a great French Canadian, the late Hon. Ernest Lapointe. May another Ernest Lapointe arise after this war to repeat his great work! As was said on this page one month ago, the differences between the two dominant races in Canada are aggravated by war and are not settled by argument. National unity in Canada cannot be forged in the heat of a national crisis.

It will grow by living and working together in peace. Its growth depends, more than on any other consideration, on the establishment of a durable peace. With the aggravation of war removed, this country is capable, with its existing institutions, of attaining that degree of national unity to which every nation should aspire.

The Hidden Side

An auction sale has its hidden side. It is more than the stentorian tones of the auctioneer, the spirited bidding, the excitement, the robust humor, the meeting of friends, the goodfellowship. It is an epoch in the life of a farm family. There is something poignant, even tragic about it.

How well the family knows those animals that are being led out and sold to the highest bidder! The horse that is inclined to be slow and the one that is always up on the bit; the cow that is a hard milker and the one who is always looking for mischief. Each animal about the place has an individuality of its own and has filled a niche in the farm establishment. Even for the equipment, there has been a sense of proprietorship, now being broken, to the man who has handled it so often. How well for example, he knows the feel of the fork or of the axe which has just been knocked down to his neighbor. Then there are those intimate things in the farm home. Perhaps they too are coming under the hammer of the auctioneer. Parting from them is something like breaking old ties of friendship.

In many cases, perhaps in the majority of cases, an auction sale marks the end of the active lifework of a couple, who, through joy and sorrow, through pleasure and pain, through sickness and health, through prosperity and adversity, have trod life's pathway together. Years, so many years ago, in the morning of their lives, they started out on that pathway, perhaps with little else than their own buoyant youth and faith in themselves and in each other. How bravely they faced the future. What would it have in store for them? Now they know. They have borne the burden and heat of the day. The evening approaches. Life's ledger can be balanced; the wages of their labor can be counted.

Happy they are indeed if the dispersal of the animals they have nurtured and the tools with which they have labored has not been preceded by the dispersal of the family. For the joy of declining years is to be with children and children's children.

Public Opinion

Some writers, with a penchant for viewing with alarm, would have us believe that public opinion is not well informed. Probably it is because they see the people in the mass from an intellectual stratosphere and are not very well acquainted with what goes on in the ordinary man's mind. The fact is that the vast majority of people of voting age have a pretty fair idea of what is going on around them. The combined circulation of all the papers is several times the total of the adult population and with a twist of the dial the news of the world and the views of the best commentators on the continent come pouring in over the air waves. Furthermore, most people have neighbors, of different schools of opinion, who know all the answers and are not at all backward in expressing their views on how the country and the world is to be saved from disaster. All this adds up to a quite well informed public opinion.

If people differ widely on matters of public policy it is not for lack of information. Every shade of opinion on a public question may be represented on the staff of a university and a modern professor, far from being the harmless, dreamy old fellow popularized by the cartoonists and jokesmiths, is in reality a very live citizen, perhaps a little too much inclined to affect the air of the man on the street. Anyway, a denizen of the intellectual stratosphere needn't worry himself sick about the amount of information which the common man, as Henry Wallace calls him, carries around inside his hat band. A trip around the countryside with a staff member of this publication, would convince him of that.

THE specter of surplus farm crops is again rearing its ugly head in North America. This was evident at the recent Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference held December 4-6 in Ottawa, in the feeling of uneasiness which characterized some of the discussions, and by the evident concern with which the minister, Hon. J. G. Gardiner, the deputy minister, Dr. H. Barton, and the chairman of the conference and chairman of the Agricultural Supplies Board, A. M. Shaw, carefully followed the reactions of individual speakers and moved in from time to time with a word of enquiry, caution, emphasis or alarm. It was evident, too, in the welcome and kind words afforded the delegation from the Canadian Federation of Agriculture—as though both Dominion and provincial governments feel the need of support and sympathy from Canada's most representative farm organization in the years ahead. Also, the general desire that these annual planning conferences should be carried on into the postwar years, is sufficient evidence that both senior and junior governments now realize the necessity for very close co-operation, if Canadian agriculture is to be successfully piloted through the post-war period.

In the United States and in South America, too, formidable farm surplus problems are in the making. Farm production goals set by Washington for 1945 are in anticipation of a 5 to 10 per cent drop from the 1944 level, because military and Lend-Lease needs in 1945 are expected to drop between 25 and 40 per cent. Furthermore, such reconversion in industry as takes place will likely result in some curtailment of civilian food buying. A problem of major importance faces American cotton producers, while producers of dairy products, pork, wheat, tobacco, rice and peanuts, are also wondering whether export markets will develop so that wartime production levels of these products can be eased off without shock. December prospects were for drops in 1945 American production of about five per cent in chickens, ten per cent in eggs, eight per cent in meat, eleven per cent in fats and oils.

THE Canadian farmer has done a splendid job of war food production. Figures for 1944 will show inspected hog slaughtering of about 120 per cent over the 1936-40 average. For beef, the figure will be about 45.6 per cent; sheep and lambs 25 per cent; wool 26 per cent; eggs 58 per cent; poultry 42 per cent; milk ten per cent; butter 19 per cent; cheese 60 per cent; and evaporated milk 70 per cent. These are impressive increases and, fortunately for Canadian farmers, the danger points are not numerous. Only with wheat, eggs, beef cattle, and one or two forage crop seeds such as sweet clover and brome grass, were notes of caution sounded. In general, all meat, dairy products, fats and oils, and forage crop seeds such as alfalfa, alsike, red clover, timothy, Kentucky bluegrass from the Red River valley in Manitoba, and a number of vegetable and field root seed crops, especially sweet corn, garden beets, and garden and canning peas, are at present in good demand and particularly where meats and dairy products are concerned, are likely to continue so for some time.

THE wheat situation is not particularly promising and a reduced acreage is recommended for this year. Mr. Gardiner said at the opening of the conference, "There is more wheat in sight than a market can be assured for." Estimates are that after allowing for domestic consumption and utilization of about 155 million bushels, there remained for export and carry-over, as of October 1, more than 660 million bushels. The export market is not expected to take care of more than 350 million of this amount, and the amount that can actually be exported is expected to be limited to a considerable extent by transportation facilities. Western representatives intimated that wheat acreage on the prairies would probably be increased substantially over 1944 unless some good reason could be put forward for not doing it. The Conference approved a reduction of eight per cent from 1944 acreage and the minister urged an in-



NEWS OF AGRICULTURE

Canadian Federation of Agriculture representatives at the Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference, Ottawa, December 4-6. From left to right: R. S. Law, President, United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg; H. H. Hannam, President, C.F.A., Ottawa; G. W. Robertson, Secretary, Saskatchewan Co-operative Producers, Regina; E. J. Chambers, Hon. President B.C. Federation of Agriculture; W. G. Oulton, Vice-President, Maritime Federation of Agriculture; R. H. M. Bailey, President, Dairy Farmers of Canada, Edmonton.

Farm Production Program For 1945

Dominion-Provincial Conference estimates needed production for 1945 and shows green light for meats, dairy products, fats and oils

crease in summerfallow in order to provide a reasonable guarantee of sufficient feed in 1946.

THERE is need for a substantially increased acreage of all oil seed crops, including soybeans, rape seed, sunflower seed and flax seed. The latter, because of the large acreage involved, and the sharp reduction in acreage last year, gave rise to considerable discussion. No recommendation was agreed on, because

1946, on a basis covering the same quantities and the same prices now in effect. H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, made an interesting and valuable suggestion that a national hog conference should be held, which could give consideration to the whole postwar bacon hog problem. Such a conference, if held, would probably take place in late winter or early spring, and would enable producers and processors to meet with the

CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PROGRAM FOR 1945

	Unit	1944 Production	1945 Recommended	1945 or 1944 %
Grain and Forage Crops				
Wheat	ac.	23,284,000	21,500,000	92
Oats	"	14,315,000	16,000,000	112
Barley	"	7,291,000	8,038,000	110
Hay and Clover	"	10,320,000	10,300,000	100
Alfalfa Hay	"	1,580,000	1,600,000	101
Summerfallow (Prairie Prov.)	"	19,428,000	20,000,000	103
Meat Animals (Marketings)				
Hogs	no.	8,850,000	8,300,000	94
Cattle	"	1,320,000	1,420,000	108
Calves	"	698,500	766,000	110
Sheep and Lambs	"	1,100,000	1,138,000	103
Dairy Products				
Milk (total)	lb.	17,600,000,000	18,100,000,000	103
Creamery Butter	"	296,500,000	310,000,000	105
Cheddar Cheese	"	177,000,000	177,000,000	100
Evaporated Whole Milk	"	175,000,000	175,000,000	100
Eggs and Poultry				
Eggs (total)	doz.	374,772,000	397,263,000	106
Eggs (export)	"	79,929,750	104,610,000	131
Poultry Meat	lb.	289,173,000	292,000,000	101
Oilseed Crops				
Soybeans	ac.	36,200	40,000	110
Rapeseed	"	11,430	20,000	175
Sunflower Seed	"	17,300	25,000	145
Flaxseed	"	1,323,000	(to be announced)	
Other Crops				
Dried Beans	ac.	99,500	125,000	126
Dried Peas	"	83,600	83,600	100
Husking Corn	"	270,000	350,000	130
Sugar Beets	"	58,350	70,000	120

several delegates reported that increased acreage seeded to flax would depend primarily on the price fixed for flax seed. There is evidently a market for all the flax Canada can spare in the United States which would probably warrant an export price to the Canadian farmer of \$3.25 per bushel. The Conference was also reminded that the National Barley and Flax Seed Committee meeting in Winnipeg last winter had, in fact, recommended this price if the acreage then desired was to be secured. No doubt the government will give consideration to this question and announce the 1945 flax price at a reasonably early date.

THE situation with regard to hogs likewise gave rise to some concern. A decline in hog production is already in evidence and the conference was uncertain as to how far farmers might carry it. As against this uncertainty, there was the special message to the Conference from the British Minister of Food, requesting that exports be kept at a minimum of 600 million pounds for the coming year in order that the British bacon ration could be at least maintained at its present low level. Britain will, in effect, accept any quantity in excess of this amount that we can send her. Speaking with reference to the contract with Britain presently in effect for bacon, ham and beef, Mr. Gardiner was able to announce to the conference that arrangements had been made to extend these contracts to the end of

technical and administrative officials of provincial and Dominion departments of agriculture, with a view to evolving a

program of stable production of high quality bacon on a comparable price basis.

IT is anticipated that beef production during the coming year will show an increase of about eight per cent. Here again, the market is virtually unlimited in Great Britain, for all we can send her in the next two years at least. As the minister put it, "Farmers who have yearling cattle are assured a market for them at present prices, if properly finished. Anyone can, therefore, plan his feeding from now until December of 1946." Reference was also made by Mr. Gardiner to the demand for the re-opening of the American export cattle market. He held out no hope and said that he could not explain the situation to the Conference and that probably no such explanation would be forthcoming until the end of the war. In a speech delivered at Welland, Ontario, however, Mr. Gardiner is reported to have said—"Representatives of our government, the United States and the United Kingdom agree, on the basis of facts which cannot be told the people of Canada, or anyone else at present, that our beef cattle should be processed in Canada and sent to the United Kingdom if we are going to do most to win the war." This would seem to put a period to all profitable discussion of this point for some little time to come. The minister praised the work of National Selective Service and of the packing plants in stepping up cattle handling. It had been estimated that the maximum capacity of Canadian plants was about 30,000 head per week, but the plants have actually processed as high as 39,000 head of cattle per week.

As bearing on the probable future market for beef in Britain, H. S. E. Turner, director of meat and livestock at the ministry of food, recently told the National Federation of Meat Traders in Britain that a large proportion of the meat formerly exported to Britain from Australia and New Zealand was now being retained in the southern Pacific to feed the Allied armies. As a result, a great deal of American pork, too fat for the British market, had been relied on to make up the deficiency. A substantial proportion of best quality U.S. beef was going to the army, as in the case of Britain herself, so that very little beef could be secured from the United States. He thought the chances were slight of more and better meat being available in the immediate future, or for some time after the termination of the war in Europe. Also, since a large proportion of Australian and New Zealand meat will be required for the Japanese war, the people of Britain would still have to rely for a substantial proportion of their meat ration on North America, and suggested that this would be largely pork. From this comment it naturally follows that any quantities of beef Canada can send to Britain will be welcome until such time as normal sup-



Left to right: Hon. D. D. MacMillan, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta; Hon. D. L. Campbell, Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba; Hon. K. C. MacDonald, Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia.



Left to right: D. H. MacCallum, Dairy Commissioner, Alberta; O. S. Longman, Deputy Minister, Alberta; R. M. Putnam, Director, Agricultural Extension, Alberta; Dr. F. H. Auld, Deputy Minister, Saskatchewan; M. E. Hartnett, Director, Field Services, Saskatchewan.



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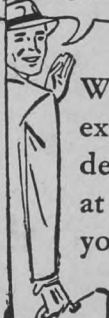
You can expect also a limited increase in the production of farm implements, subject to conditions such as labor and materials. And, even though government rationing is still in effect, this will mean a few more implements for more farmers than have been available in the past two or three years. We suggest you advise your Authorized Cockshutt Dealer early in regard to your needs. This suggestion covers both new equipment and repair parts. And by doing this you will help your Cockshutt dealer to help you.

As we see it, the year that is before us will usher in a

period of conversion . . . a period when the whole economic system will begin to change from production for war to peacetime pursuits. Many yet unforeseen circumstances will have to be faced by all of the allied nations before final and complete victory is assured, when Right will overcome the forces of Might. But one thing is definite . . . one thing is certain . . . whether the war is over or not, great quantities of foodstuffs will be required. You, Mr. Farmer, will play an even more important role on the homefront in 1945 than you have in any year previously. And you will do it, we are sure, *gladly and whole-heartedly*.

We, of Cockshutt, will do our part, too. You can expect that and depend on that. Every Cockshutt dealer, every employee in our entire organization, at the factory and in our Branches, are all behind you to the limit of their ability.

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plies can be resumed. In spite of this fact, however, the Conference gave no encouragement to farmers to increase present numbers of cattle, owing to the length of time required to breed and bring to market age this type of livestock. Cattle numbers in Canada are also very high at the present time, and should not be increased.

A LARGE egg export is anticipated for 1945, amounting to an increase of 31 per cent. This would involve an anticipated six per cent increase in total egg production. Warning was sounded, however, against over-expansion of the poultry industry, in view of the readiness with which production could be increased and the remarkable increase which has already taken place.

IN view of the very tight farm labor situation there is almost no possibility of exceeding requirements for dairy products. Fully as much of all dairy products will be necessary in 1945 as were produced last year, with the exception of condensed whole milk, for which some slight reduction is anticipated. A definite increase of 500 million pounds of whole milk is recommended, which would bring production to over 18 billion pounds annually.

The figures and recommendations for some of the important food items considered and recommended by the Conference accompany this article in tabular form.

Plans For Research In Agriculture

RECENTLY it was announced that a crop utilization research centre would be established by the Dominion Department of Agriculture on the grounds of the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon. Work has also been started on a new wool research laboratory at the Dominion experimental station, Lethbridge. This laboratory will make detailed analyses of fleeces in connection with the sheep breeding programs which have been under way at Lethbridge and elsewhere for several years. The government of Saskatchewan has also announced that a new industrial research laboratory will be established in Regina as a branch of the Saskatchewan Natural Resources Department, and will work toward the development of industries native to Saskatchewan. The new laboratory will also investigate the industrial use of farm products.

Sublimated Hamburger

INCIDENTAL to experimental work in connection with the preservation of blood plasma for the armed forces of the United Nations, a Philadelphia firm has discovered what has been described as a new "sublimated" hamburger.

Hamburger thus produced becomes a dry, fluffy material, which, when heated with the required amount of water, is reconstituted into about a third of a pound of moist, ground meat, secured from a 1¼ ounce can of "sublimated" hamburger. The reconstituted product fries in about one-quarter of the time usually required, and flavor is said to be superior to the ordinary hamburger with which everyone is familiar.

Beet Seed In Pellets

THE mechanization of agriculture is a constant challenge to the engineer and the scientist. One of the latest challenges to be met is the seeding of sugar beets so as to eliminate hand thinning and make mechanical thinning practicable. Three years ago United States experimentalists succeeded in devising a process to crack the irregular multiple shaped sugar beet seed, so that one segment at a time could be planted, resulting in single plants instead of clusters, which require thinning. The single segments were still irregularly shaped and impossible to distribute evenly from mechanical planters. Now, beet seed has been made into white-coated pills; and this year hundreds of acres of beet seed pellets were planted experimentally from Ohio to California. The covering of the seed melts easily in damp soils and does not harm the seed. Resulting plants, however, stand far enough apart to be thinned by machinery. One of the most satisfactory machines appears to be a cotton chopper, with one tractor

drawing three machines and each machine doing two rows at a time. Going across the field four men thin six rows by means of a revolving set of four bent knives on each machine, which destroy the unwanted plants.

1943 Packing House Business

THE year 1943 marked a high tide of output from Canadian slaughtering and meat packing establishments. A total of 153 plants, of which 42 were in western Canada, and 111 in eastern Canada, sold products to the value of \$437,228,577. This was 24 per cent greater than the output of 1942, and 136 per cent of total sales in 1939.

By the end of 1943, with only three more packing plants than existed in 1939, capital invested had increased by over \$34 millions, or almost exactly 50 per cent. The number of employees had increased by over 6,000, or almost exactly 50 per cent. The wage bill had increased by nearly \$13 millions, or 75 per cent, and the costs of livestock and manufacturing material were up by nearly \$155 millions, or 147 per cent.

Interesting is the fact that total output from the 32 plants in the prairie provinces amounted to \$213 millions, as compared with an output of \$202 millions from the 111 plants in eastern Canada. Output of 10 plants in British Columbia was \$21 millions. Leaving out of account nine plants in the Maritime provinces, with an output of \$5 millions, and the 10 British Columbia plants, with an output four times as great, figures recently released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicate an interesting comparison between the packing house business in the three prairie provinces and that in Ontario and Quebec with 102 plants. The total numbers of employees in each group were almost identical—8,730 on the prairies, and 8,695 in Ontario and Quebec. Capital investment in Ontario and Quebec was over \$58 millions, as compared with \$36 millions on the prairies. Total salaries and wages were almost exactly \$1,000,000 more in the eastern group than on the prairies. Livestock and raw materials purchased for prairie plants was \$10½ millions greater, and the factory value of products sold \$15½ millions greater. It would appear then, that with \$22 millions less invested capital, plus the million dollar lower wage and salary bill, and a seven per cent greater output, the most profitable field of operation for the meat packer in 1943 was the prairie provinces.

Total cost of all livestock purchased, including cattle and calves, sheep and lambs, hogs and poultry, amounted to just over \$334 millions, or 76 per cent of total sales. This percentage figure of the part of the sales dollar paid for livestock, compares with published figures for Canada Packers which, during the six years ending March 31 last, varied from 79.1 per cent paid to farmers in 1938-40, to 83.64 per cent in 1942-43. The variation between 76 per cent as the proportion of total sales paid for livestock (paid to the farmer less freight and selling costs through drovers and livestock shipping associations) and a proportion of 83.6 per cent returned during the same period by a large multiple-plant organization, probably contains somewhere the argument for big business, and might perhaps be taken as a warning to those who favor the establishment of small, co-operative packing plants.

Vegetable Seeds To United Nations

IF the 18 million pounds of vegetable seeds shipped from the United States to the United Nations and prisoner-of-war camps by the United States War Food Administration during the past year could have been forwarded in one vessel, it would have required almost the entire capacity of a 10,000 ton cargo vessel. If food that could be grown from these seeds had been shipped instead of the seeds themselves, 950 ships of the same size would have been required and the food thus provided would have cost about two billion dollars at present prices. Fresh vegetables sufficient for 400,000 soldiers could have been grown from the 15,000 pounds of vegetable seed shipped to American soldiers in German prison camps. Of the 18 million pounds exported, Russia got 4,500,000 pounds.

LIVESTOCK



Cattle appreciate a straw stack, both for shelter and feed.

The Condemnation Insurance

THE present method of deducting from the proceeds of the sale of all market livestock a sum equal to one-half of one per cent as condemnation insurance, has been in effect in this country since 1911. The problem goes back to 1907, when the meat inspection service was inaugurated in the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and the condemnation of carcasses and parts of carcasses began.

Somebody had to stand the loss following condemnation. On the principle that no one should be expected to buy and pay for something that he cannot sell or use, the producer who ships to market an animal that is eventually condemned, in whole or in part, is the logical loser. This was the principle, in fact, which was accepted by the packers when inspection began, but it was not long before it was seen that some producers or growers were taking very heavy losses, and some other method of making up the loss was sought. The packers were the first to apply the idea that the loss should be distributed over all producers marketing livestock, but naturally the idea was not acceptable at the mere suggestion of the packers, and criticism soon developed.

The present system of deductions was arrived at in Toronto at a meeting attended by about 200 persons under the chairmanship of the Livestock Commissioner for Canada, then Dr. J. G. Rutherford. The rate of deduction agreed on to the general satisfaction of everyone was one-half of one per cent in western Canada for all livestock; and in eastern Canada, where dairying was a much greater factor, 20 cents per head on steers, heifers and bulls, and 50 cents on cows, with other livestock carrying a one-half per cent deduction.

Thirty-three years is a long time for a gentleman's agreement such as this to stand. As a matter of fact there have been rumblings and evidences of dissatisfaction, whenever someone happened to think about it, ever since this scheme was introduced. This is not surprising, in view of the fact that money from the sale of healthy and marketable animals is deducted by the purchaser to pay for or help pay for losses

arising out of the condemnation of unhealthy animals. The man from whom such deductions are made naturally wants to know that they are fair and necessary.

The packer's position cannot be entirely comfortable under the circumstances. He is, in some sense at least, a receiver of public funds without ever having been regularly appointed as such. It is true that, according to his own statements, the funds are designed to cover losses which should fall on persons who produce and market animals unfit in whole or in part for human food, and that the sums collected do not fully cover these losses. Nevertheless, no public accounting is regularly kept or given, so that the packer is always liable to the suspicion that more is being collected than is needed.

In view of the evidence that this ageing practice is not yet sanctified by time, perhaps it is due for a re-examination. If so, it would seem logical for the packers themselves to take the initiative. They do the collecting, the paying out, and, by their own admission, most of the suffering. Moreover, they are a compact body whose operations and experience blanket the country.

During the intervening years, since 1911, co-operative livestock marketing associations have developed in many areas, some of them now doing business on a very substantial scale. These, along with the Dominion Department of Agriculture, should, it seems to us, be contacted with a view to arranging for a full scale discussion of the whole question. Probably more facts will be required than are presently available. Perhaps some investigational work will be necessary. If so, this should be carried out with the full knowledge and understanding of producer's organizations. In any case, it seems reasonable to suggest that a review of the whole question is in order after 30 years, and that the people with whom a new arrangement, if any, should be made, are the farmers or their representatives, who produce the great bulk of the market livestock.

Advanced Registry Pig Testing Grades

AN article in this department in our December issue made reference to certain advanced registry pens of purebred pigs seen at Saskatoon early in September. Three of the four pens referred to were not likely to enhance the quality of Canadian bacon or that of the Yorkshire breed as a bacon-type hog. Since that time we have obtained from the Production Service of the Dominion Department of Agriculture figures showing the grading of all hogs shipped from advanced registry stations in all provinces of Canada from January 1, 1940, until March 31, 1944.

Briefly, the figures show, as in the case of market hogs generally, that pigs shipped from the advanced registry station in Ontario average a higher percentage of grade A hogs and a lower percentage of grade B than any other province in Canada. Of 1,483 pigs shipped between January 1, 1940, and March 31, 1944, 86.5 per cent of Ontario's advanced registry pigs graded A, and 12.8 per cent graded B. Only .9 per cent of these 1,483 Ontario advanced registry pigs graded lower than B.

Alberta's standing is next, and it is a very creditable one. Of 1,310 pigs shipped out from the Edmonton station during the same period, 81.4 per cent graded A, and 18.1 per cent graded B, with only .5 per cent in any lower grade. Manitoba stands next with not nearly as many pigs tested, but averaging nearly as high in quality. Of 367 pigs tested, 80.9 per cent A and 18.3 per cent graded B, with only .8 per cent in lower grades. Next came New Brunswick-Nova Scotia with 74.2 per cent grade A, 24.6 per cent grade B, and 1.2 per cent of lower grades. Quebec with 1,333 pigs shipped showed 66.5 per cent grade A, 33 per cent grade B, and .5 per cent below the top two grades. Prince Edward Island showed 65.1 per cent of 258 pigs shipped in grade A, 34.5 per cent in grade B, and .4 per cent in grade C.

Last of all came Saskatchewan, with an average of 60.9 per cent grade A out of 714 pigs shipped, and 33.9 per cent grade B, and 5.2 per cent of lower grades. Since April 1, 1941, Saskatchewan has shown considerable improve-

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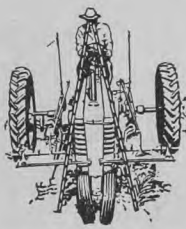
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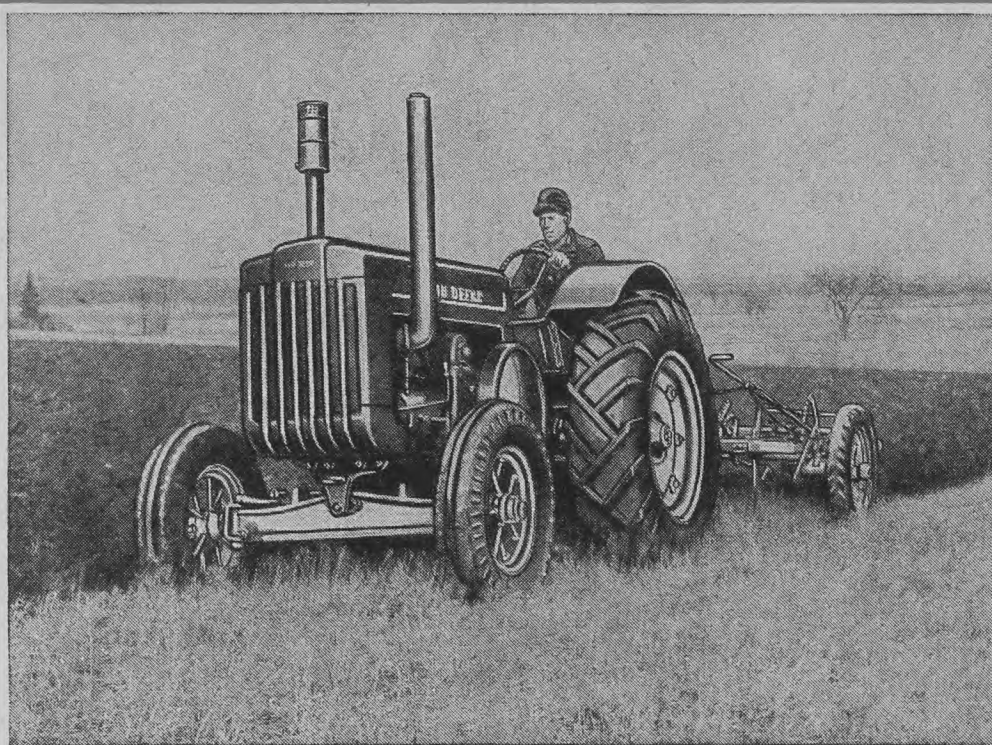
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ment in the grade of pigs shipped from testing stations. The grade A percentage for the last three years was 65.4, but the percentage of B grade still averaged 32 per cent, though even during this three-year period the percentage of B's had decreased from 35.3 to 29.7 per cent.

The combined figures for all provinces show that 5,860 pigs have been shipped from all Canadian advanced registry stations since January 1, 1940, and covering a period of four years and three months. Of these pigs, 75.6 per cent graded A and 23.2 per cent fell into the B grade.

Responsibility for differences in provincial averages in the higher grades would seem to be largely between breeding, and the feeding and management of young pigs until they are seventy days old, at which time they begin tests at the advanced registry testing station. After that age, their feeding and management is as nearly uniform from coast to coast as it is possible to arrange.

Alfalfa or Flax Provide Protein

ABOUT 45 bushels of grain and nearly one ton of hay are required, under ordinary conditions, to transform a feeder steer into a properly finished market animal, according to Prof. J. P. Sackville, Department of Animal Science, University of Alberta. Prof. Sackville also emphasizes the value of good alfalfa hay in saving the purchase of much of the expensive protein and mineral supplements now so essential in western Canada where such a small proportion of good alfalfa hay is available. Also, where satisfactory alfalfa cannot be readily grown, he recommends home-grown, ground flax, at the rate of one-half to three-quarters of a pound per head per day mixed with the grain, in order to give bloom to the cattle and keep them thrifty during a long feeding period.

The University of Alberta has found barley a superior feed to oats for putting gains on cattle, though when first put on feed, oats can be used more liberally. After two months of feeding, three parts of barley by weight and one part of oats has been found to be the most satisfactory grain mixture, and of this, yearling steers on full feed will utilize 12-15 pounds per head daily.

The Ewe Flock in Winter

FROM a practical point of view, the winter care of ewes is designed to bring them to lambing time in prime condition. That is, the body weight of the flock should not only be kept up during the winter, but gradually increased, if possible. Pampering is unwise, and successful sheep raisers generally try to make indoor conditions as nearly like the natural outdoor conditions as they can, without causing exposure which might injure the health of the flock.

In the early winter in those areas where sheep are still on pasture during the day, it is advisable to bring them into shelter for the night and to gradually accustom them to winter housing during this period, according to J. A. Telfer, who is in charge of sheep production for the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Light feeds of concentrates and legume roughage are desirable at this time.

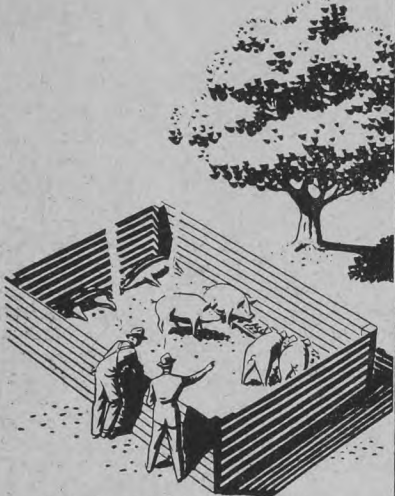
During the indoor feeding period, exercise is very important and this is often provided by feeding roughage on clean snow, or feeding whole roots, if these are available, in clean, well-bedded pens. Introduction to root feeding, incidentally, should be gradual, beginning with not more than one-half pound per head, and increasing to not more than 1½ to two pounds, according to weight. Good quality legume hay, or clean pea straw, if this is available, are satisfactory, and, in any case, changes in feeding which border on the extreme should be avoided since they are likely to upset the general condition of the flock.

An Argument For Cow Testing

SPEAKING of testing cows it is said that for each 100 pounds increase in cow weight there is a potential increase of 700 pounds in milk production. Generally speaking, I think the statement holds true. At any rate, it pays to keep the calf and heifer in a growing, thriving condition at all times.

"By gosh, Ed! Those aren't the young shoats I saw a few months ago."

"Sure are, Tom. That ALOX Linseed Meal brings them right along."



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However, I would not advise the indiscriminate discarding of the small cow in favor of the larger cow. Several years ago there was on this farm a pair of full sisters. The younger, heavier sister, testing higher, produced more total pounds of butterfat, but the older, lighter sister produced almost 2,000 pounds more milk in a year than the younger sister. The trouble with this older sister, we believe, was due to the fact that she could not be dried off in sufficient time to get her in really good condition before the next freshening. The younger cow was more inclined to beefiness and tended to gain weight during the latter months of the lactation.

B VITAMINS FROM COW MANURE

"DOWN on the farm," before farmers learned there was such a thing as vitamins and balanced rations, it used to be regarded as a natural combination for hogs to follow the cattle in the barnyard and salvage the waste grain, and for hens to follow the hogs. Since then the wheel of progress has turned almost an entirely full circle. We learned about balanced rations, and how the balance between carbohydrates and proteins required by different animals might vary and how different combinations of grain produced different results, as the result of careful experimental tests. We have learned that hogs might be kept indoors entirely and fed to desirable weights in quick time, and about the need for vitamins of different kinds as they were discovered and studied, as well as of the ability of hogs and other animals when self-fed to choose intelligently the combination of grain or chop and minerals so as to balance their own ration.

Now comes the report of an experiment conducted in Wisconsin, where several groups of pigs fed vitamins in different ways, proved that the fastest average daily gains were made on a ration containing five per cent alfalfa meal plus cow manure. This wartime investigation was based on a desire to find a hog ration sufficiently high in B vitamins under conditions where soybean oil meal was the only protein supplement provided in a ration consisting largely of yellow corn. Five per cent alfalfa meal, some ground lime-

stone, and iodized salt, still produced a ration low in B vitamins. It was known that growing pigs could do well if the ground alfalfa were increased to 15 per cent, and produced gains that were very economical.

Possibly if these cows had been larger they might have exceeded their actual production. Weighing and testing, evidently, is the only sure way of measuring a cow's value.—E. Nickel, Gowans-town, Ontario.

Due presumably to the high B vitamin content of cow manure, the experiment which included 22 pigs in each of five lots, showed that five per cent of ground alfalfa, plus cow manure, was equal to a ration containing 15 per cent ground alfalfa without the cow manure.

In another Wisconsin experiment, four ounces of irradiated yeast was used in each ton of feed, in order to supply vitamin B during the winter months. The pigs in the lot which received not only irradiated yeast, but had access to cow manure as well, outdistanced all others, making an average daily gain of 1.51 pounds per head, and required only 375 pounds of feed to produce 100 pounds of gain.

Where the irradiated yeast was used as the only vitamin supplement, slightly faster and more economical gains were made than where cow manure was the only supplement. This seems to indicate that pigs may have even greater need for vitamin B in winter than for vitamin D. It is reported that only a limited amount of work has been done with these supplements and that the results are therefore not conclusive. Moreover, irradiated yeast is reported as rather high priced, but nevertheless very economical, since so little is required to mix with a ton of feed.

COMFORT FOR DAIRY CATTLE

APPARENTLY one of the most important conditions for the comfort of the dairy cow, is that she have a clean comfortable place to lie down and chew her cud. A representative of the University of Maryland has explained that the cow spends about one half of her time lying down, and out of the 12 hours that she spends in this way, she sleeps for five hours, and requires seven or eight hours for cud chewing. These facts, he believes, indicate the desirability of providing a dry, roomy, well-bedded and well lighted stall.

The problem of the dairymen in the winter months, when the cattle are not outdoors, is to provide conditions as nearly as possible comparable with the

ideal summer pasture environment. The same official states that the ideal environment for a dairy cow is a sunny spot in the middle of a luxuriant May or June pasture, on the day when the thermometer is between 40 and 50 degrees. Here, in addition to conditions favorable for chewing the cud, she has plenty of fresh air, an abundance of palatable and nutritious feed, and the temperature is just right for her comfort. She can also exercise to suit her own convenience.

It is pointed out that cows like to exercise, but if they are heavy producers, they should not be allowed outdoors more than a couple of hours each day, because they get tired easily, and will lie down on the frozen ground.

Easier To Clean Milking Machines

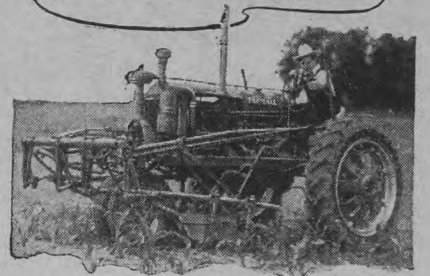
DUE to labor shortage, increased numbers of cattle and the availability of more cash, there are more milking machines being used on farms than was formerly the case. Also, they can be cared for and kept clean now with more certainty than before, because science has discovered easier ways of caring for this equipment.

The Division of Bacteriology and Dairy Research at Ottawa believes it has discovered the most nearly fool-proof method of any that has been under test there. This method consists of rinsing as soon as the last cow has been milked, with clear, cold or lukewarm water, by means of a suction rinse. The pail and the pail-head are cared for in the same manner as the other metal utensils. The teat-cup assembly is placed on a solution rack and filled with a weak solution of common lye, which remains in the tubes until just before the next milking, when it is discarded. Formerly it was deemed necessary to dismantle and brush the entire teat-cup assembly every day, but this is now not necessary, because the lye solution keeps down the growth of bacteria and dissolves, or removes, traces of milk solids left after the rinse with clear water.



Neither 14½-months-old Betty Shaver of Bengough, Sask., nor the six-day-old Jersey calf from Bellavista Stock Farm, Milner, B.C., knew quite what to make of this meeting in Regina last summer.

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Danger Points In Swine Breeding

THE high prices for breeding (pure-bred) swine are doubtless due to the bacon contracts for supplying Britain; a further result is the pepping up of production of commercial swine—increased poundage, but the quality has not kept up with quantity according to a recent statement by an Ottawa official. The additional premiums on the upper grades will help correct this misfortune, perhaps due partly to attempts to finish pigs too quickly, sometimes under six months of age. Hammond, the English biologist, who, with his confreres, has done a lot of research on pig feeding, says that when the growth of a pig is stunted early in life by low nutrition, the early growing parts of the body and tissues such as head, legs, bone, and to a lesser extent, muscle, are diminished in actual size. If such an animal is later put on a high plane of nutrition, the later developing parts develop greatly in proportion, and this gives a carcass much too fat for bacon requirements. If the pig is well grown in early life, the early maturing parts are later increased in actual size; and if such an animal is later put on a reduced plane of nutrition, the later developing tissues are slowed down in development and a carcass with a high proportion of lean and a low proportion of fat is produced. In practice, therefore, limiting the rations of pigs after 60-100 pounds of live weight is attained gives a leaner and better bacon carcass. The above being the case, the importance of feeding plenty of protein in the first half of the market pig's life, is stressed. Too many have gone on the idea that if some grain rations are good, abundant and relatively cheap, perhaps, heavier rations of the same sort must be better. Actually, the grading of the bacon has shown that the feeder has unwittingly, perhaps, defeated himself by his overfeeding. We have found a heavy finishing wheat ration does just that!

There are, however, two other important things so far not as much stressed as such should be. One is the tendency noted even in advertisements for the short-snouted pigs, due quite largely to the opinion so frequently held that the longer snouted ones are hard feeders! In the Scottish Farmer Almanac for 1944, a visitor from Scotland comments on this, remarking to the effect that the short-snouted pigs are off type as Large Whites (Yorkshires). He also says that our short-snouted fellows resemble very closely the Middle Whites. Hammond distinguishes the two, which it is well to remember—stating "the early maturing pork types, such as the Middle Whites, pass through these growth changes more quickly and to a further extent than the late maturing bacon types, such as the Large White. The result is that, as a porker at 100 pounds live weight, the Middle White has good hams and is well finished, while the Large White (Yorkshire) is still growing in length and has a high proportion of bone. As a baconer at 200 pounds live weight, however, development in the Middle White goes too far, and the side is too deep in proportion to its length and is too fat to give bacon of good quality." The anatomist mentions correlation of parts, so that with the shorter snouts we can expect shorter bodies, which is hardly to be desired. Shaw years ago selected pigs for longer bodies, with maximum number (pairs) of ribs.

Another rather serious defect, which will call for alertness in breeding is the tendency of some boars to sire ridgeling pigs. These pigs are a nuisance. Altering, when attempted, is an incomplete job; and the resultant pig—a rig—causes unrest and fighting in the feeding pens. The disturbance causes loss of feed and delay in finishing and the rig itself gets a low grade, the meat being highly flavored and disagreeable in odor, especially when cooked. A boar to all appearances may be properly balanced, but, unfortunately, this malign, inherited tendency may not be revealed until his litters are a few weeks old. Such a sire should be sent to the block.—Stockwell.

Announcement

Cletrac joins OLIVER

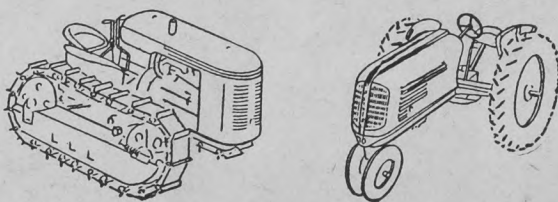
News for every farmer who owns a tractor or expects to own one! To The **OLIVER Corporation**, long known for quality in the design and manufacture of Wheel Type Tractors, is now joined another famous name and product. The "Cletrac" Track Type Tractor is now a product of The **OLIVER Corporation**!

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FIELD



Mr. and Mrs. Langtry and George. A daughter, Maureen, is at college. Above: the Langtry home with the flock of Hampshires in the foreground.

The Langtrys At Home

Part of their land was homesteaded in 1879

THE Langtry place is one of the fine old farmsteads of Manitoba. It is down south of Roland, and was established over 65 years ago when Mr. Langtry's father came from Grey County and homesteaded part of the section it now comprises. Mrs. Langtry is one of three sisters who graduated from the University of Aberdeen, two of whom married Manitoba farmers. She once taught Latin in the high schools of Winnipeg and has been coaching students of the district in Latin in her farm home.

There is an air of culture in the Langtry home, and the talk is of literature and world affairs as well as of the day to day happenings of the countryside. It has many books; among them I noticed a copy of John Galt's *Annals of the Parish*, the only one except my own that I had seen. I bought the book because of the great part played by John Galt in the early history of Canada, when he was governor of the Canada Land Company, which settled much of Queen's Bush in Ontario.

A year ago last fall some of us visited the Langtry farm, where two combines were harvesting the crop of sunflower seed. What we saw was duly recorded in *The Country Guide*. I asked Mr. Langtry when I visited him again last October about the sunflower seed-growing business. One of the disadvantages, he told me, was that the seed volunteered in the succeeding crop. Sunrise is not so bad at shattering but Mennonite Giant is very bad. Some of the farmers had sown flax after sunflowers as they would after corn but the sunflowers came so thickly that they didn't know what to do with the stuff. There is only one remedy and that is to grow the sunflowers out of the land. He grew them out by summerfallowing. It might be done in the spring, he thinks, if the growth were favorable and the cultivation were done for that purpose.

Another disadvantage is that the stubble, especially of Mennonite Giant, is so strong and stiff that it is hard on rubber tires. Sometimes it will even puncture them. It is safer to use steel wheels, though, of course, a man must use what he has.

"But the crop paid me all right," said Mr. Langtry. "You remember that the stubble was as high as we could leave it with the combines, about three feet. There was some wastage, where the rub-bar cylinders didn't get all the seed out of the heads. Well, it wasn't all loss. Last winter we had a light snowfall and the sheep ran in that stubble. They fed on the dry leaves and on the threshed heads and liked them. I didn't have to feed them a bite of anything till March, when that big snowstorm came. Some nights they would even sleep out in the field."

This year a lot of rape seed was grown in the Red River Valley. The wet weather came and a lot of it was lost, though in a normal season the seed crop could be saved. So far, he said, he hadn't found a sample that didn't have some kind of mustard in it. He is not enamored of these specialized crops which the wartime demand has thrust upon us. They are not staple crops but war crops. They are all right while there is a guaranteed price but what would a man do with a binfull of rape seed, for example, without some guarantee of a market and a price? There may be a market if oil-expressing plants prove to be successful.

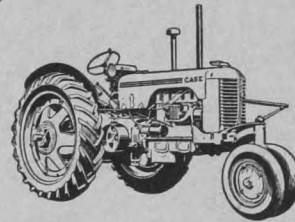
In 1944 Mr. Langtry swung back to corn and had 100 acres of it. Three years ago he had 300 acres. The sheep wintered on the corn stubble too but too many cobs had been left, the ewes got too fat and when the lambs came there was some trouble with milk fever.

"We grow corn around here largely as a substitute for summerfallow," he said. "It saves moisture; if it is properly cultivated it helps control weeds and it is worth around a dollar a bushel just now. This year I didn't grow any Falconer. Its cobs are close to the ground and are hard to pick up with the machine. I planted hybrid Wisconsin 240 and 255, which carries the cobs higher."

When I was there late in October the corn was still standing. The contract for harvesting it had been let to a Mennonite family. There had been some heavy frost but the corn was ripe and wasn't taking any damage, though it was somewhat damp owing to the terrific late summer rains in eastern Manitoba. Mr. Langtry wasn't worrying about it in the least. There was no cause for worry, for the heavens seemed to have discharged their excess moisture in rain and even by the week before Christmas there was scarcely any snow in the area.

It is not generally known how important the corn crop is becoming in parts of Manitoba. I noticed a news item from Roland in the *Carman* paper that this year they had the largest corn crop ever harvested in the area. Over 11,000 bushels are now in the cribs strung along both sides of the U.G.G. elevators there. Some of this corn has been hauled from Rosebank, Homewood and other surrounding points. Around the middle of December it was still coming in steadily, and it was estimated that 2,000 bushels were still in the field. After shelling the corn will be shipped west, to the company's feed mill in Edmonton, and will be fed to Alberta hogs and chickens.

The flock of over 100 Hampshires, which I understand was disposed of last fall, was from ewes bought some years ago from the Morden Experimental Farm.—R.D.C.



Above is the mighty "LA" for fast work with 4 or 5-bottom plow, similar sizes of harrows, drills or seeder plows. At left is the 3-plow "DC" in the all-purpose type, equally suited to row-crop culture with front-mounted implements and to regular drawbar work. It is also built as a high-clearance four-wheeler.

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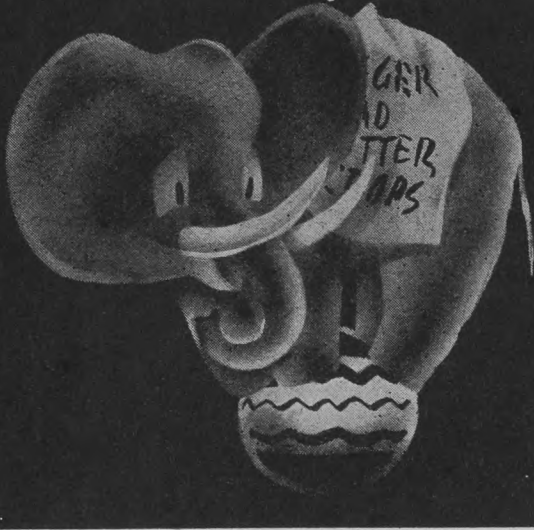
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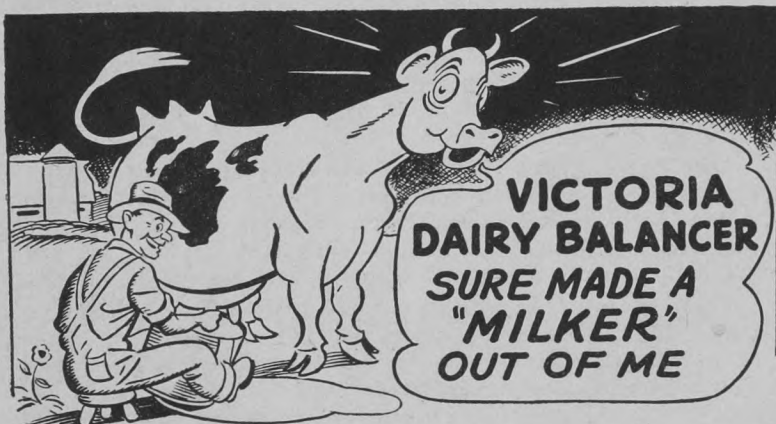
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VDB-2

Fibre Flax on the West Coast

By J. T. EWING

ANOTHER "war baby" is the production of fibre flax in British Columbia. It is really no longer a baby, for the acreage has jumped from 138 acres in 1941, the first year it was commercially planted, to 1,000 acres in 1943 and 1944.

The west coast story had its beginnings back in 1939, according to Ernest MacGinnis, British Columbia's Market Commissioner. On the outbreak of war, the provincial minister of agriculture, Dr. K. C. MacDonald, set up the British Columbia Agriculture Production committee, with Mr. MacGinnis as secretary, to find what crops the province could best produce that were needed by the Allies.

"In December of 1940," Mr. MacGinnis told me in an interview, "the committee was called to Ottawa, where we investigated the possibilities of fibre flax production, among other things. A small acreage of flax had been produced already in the Agassiz area. British buyers of flax fibre produced in eastern Canada examined this Agassiz flax. In their opinion it was equal to that grown anywhere—in length of straw, fineness of fibre, and tensile strength."

Until very recent years almost the entire fibre flax industry was one of hand labor. The fact that machines for pulling and scutching had been invented, according to Mr. MacGinnis, influenced the committee in its decision to recommend the growing of fibre flax on a commercial scale in British Columbia, and the erection of a modern scutching plant.

After a conference with the committee members the Minister of Agriculture authorized the purchase of 1,000 bushels of seed to start the industry. There was some delay in getting the project under way, because the machines needed could not be purchased.

"We did get started in a small way in 1941, even without the required machines," Mr. MacGinnis said. "One hundred thirty-eight acres were planted that spring. The following year the Department of Agriculture was able to buy two machines for pulling, and the acreage was increased to 150."

In the fall of 1942 farmers of the lower Fraser Valley, near the United States border, formed a co-operative. They called themselves the Fraser Valley Fibre Flax Co-operative Association. In order to make the enterprise a success, a scutching plant was needed for the separation of the linen fibre from the straw. To finance this \$100,000 project the government promised to advance \$85,000 if the farmers would contribute \$15,000.

A thousand acres of flax were required to keep such a plant busy. Contracts for this acreage were soon signed, and the necessary cash was obtained by selling shares in the organization at the rate of one \$10 share for each acre of flax grown. Ten acres was the average grown by each association member, although some grew as many as 30 to 40 acres.

The special care to ensure the production of flax having a high quality of fibre begins even before the flax is planted. In the first place the climate must be right. Cool moist weather favors growth and fibre quality. In the lower Fraser Valley conditions are excellent—cool moist weather from March to June, followed by warm dry weather in July. There seldom are heavy rains accompanied by wind to cause lodging—a fatal catastrophe to a fibre flax crop.

It is these conditions which hinder the production of fibre flax on the prairies, and not the length of the growing season, as many persons believe. The crop is seeded about April 15 and is ready for pulling about August 1.

Growers of flax for seed know the penalty of putting it on weedy land. Weed-free soil is still more necessary in the production of flax for fibre. A firm, level seedbed is also necessary to permit uniform depth of seeding, a uniform stand, and a uniform height at harvest.

After the seeding is finished (usually with an ordinary grain drill, at the rate of about six pecks per acre) there is nothing more to do until harvest time, unless there are weeds to destroy. A selective spray has been found which will kill most weeds found in British Columbia without injuring the flax. It is not, however, effective against Canada thistle and couch grass. The spray is made up of "Sinox," ammonium sulphate, and water. Some hand roguing is usually done in the field so that at pulling time the crop will be practically weed free.

Fibre flax is less ripe when harvested than seed flax. Although this leads to some shrinkage of the kernel, it is easily marketable and forms a fairly remunerative by-product. I was told that the association last winter shipped 4,200 bushels of seed to Peru.

The flax is harvested when about one third of the bolls are brown, when the seeds are fully developed and have a brownish color. If the crop is left until the seeds are fully ripe the fibre will be coarse, harsh, and brittle, of poor quality for spinning.

The puller, which replaces hand pulling, is an ingenious device. It operates from a power take-off and pulls a three-foot strip of flax. It pulls and ties about an acre per hour. After stooking, the flax is left to dry and then hauled to the scutching plant. There it is weighed and the weed dockage deducted. The grower is paid on the basis of total weight of straw plus grain.

I visited the scutching plant several miles south of New Westminster, and



Flax grown for fibre must be pulled, de-seeded, retted and scutched, in order to separate the fibre from the straw.



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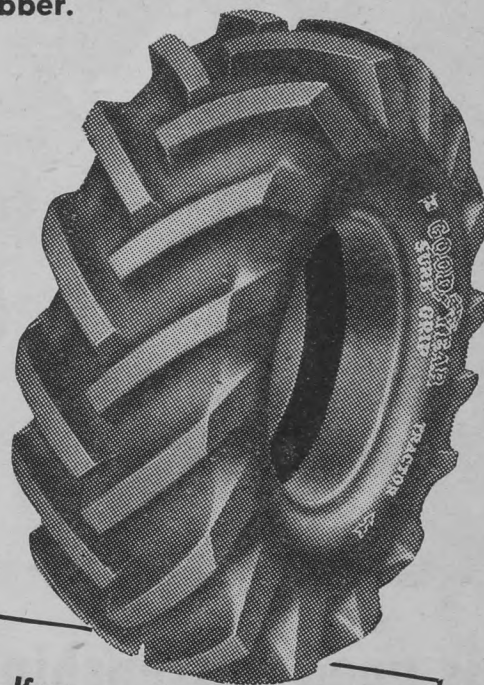
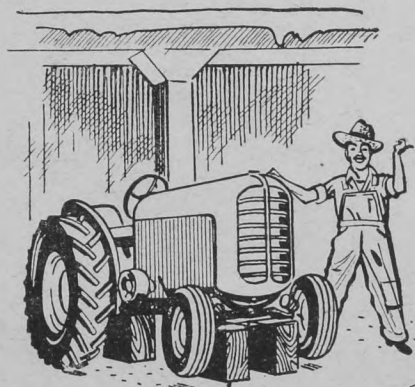
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"Yes, but you're talking about the farming business—I'm talking about life insurance."

"I know that, but wait a minute. You'll agree that we farmers need the advice of people with all kinds of experience to protect our interests."

"Certainly..."

"Well, it's the same thing with our life insurance. Life insurance funds must be invested in a great variety of local and national enterprises. Policyholders expect that their money will be invested wisely and safely by men of good judgment and wide experience. Such men are hand-picked as life insurance directors and naturally many of them are directors of companies in other lines of business. Men with a knowledge of many businesses are the best protection we policyholders have."



It is good citizenship to own LIFE INSURANCE

A message from the Life Insurance Companies in Canada

LF-544

only a mile or two from the international boundary. Construction of the plant was begun in May of 1943. K. W. Hill, more widely known as "Ken," is its youthful manager. Unlike the growing of flax, its processing is a year around job. In fact, the entire process requires about eighteen months. This means that members of the co-operative have to wait nearly two years for profits on their flax. The initial advance payment is intended to cover the expenses of production.

What first takes the eye when the plant comes into view is a series of long sheds, closed on three sides. These protect the flax from the weather before and after threshing. They have a combined storage capacity of about 1,800 tons, Mr. Hill told me.

The deseeding shed is a large barnlike structure. Here the bound sheaves are tossed from the bundle rack onto a large platform. After the twine is cut, each bundle is fed by hand into the deseeder. A large, pneumatic rubber-tired wheel pushes the flax through the beaters, which remove the seed without injury to the fibre. As the straw, still with butts and heads unreversed, comes from the deseeder it is bound again. It then is returned to the storage sheds until retting begins.

As the retting process requires a comparatively high temperature, it is done only during the summer months. Eight concrete tanks, 40x16x8 feet are used for retting or soaking the straw. It has been called a rotting process, but although there is a considerable disagreeable odor, actually very little decomposition takes

place in the four or five days the flax remains in the tanks. What actually occurs is that the gums and resins that hold the straw to the fiber are dissolved, so that in scutching they are easily separated.

Upon completion of retting the flax is removed from the tanks and stooked, the bands being cut to facilitate drying. When it is thoroughly dry it is again bound with binder twine, with a specially designed binder. Now it is ready to be hauled to the scutching shed.

The scutching machine separates the straw from the fibre, essentially beating the fibre out. On the average, the yield of fibre is 14 per cent. The straw then is used for heating the water used in retting. The fibre is baled and shipped to spinning mills in eastern Canada.

Some of the fibre may not be suitable for spinning. If the flax stems were too short, or there was much lodging in the field, or if for any reason the crop was cut instead of being pulled, the fiber is rejected for spinning. There still is a market for such fibre, which is known as "tow." It is sold as stuffing for upholstery, and the association has received orders for it from points as far distant as New York.

The mention of fibre flax leads one to visualize fine table linens, handkerchiefs, towels, etc. Actually, however, according to Mr. Hill, these products are of secondary importance in the flax fiber industry. The manufacture of linen cord for fish nets is the main use made of the fibre. At the present time there is a considerable demand for linen for parachute cords.

Manure Should Not Be Wasted

ONE of the outstanding problems of modern agriculture is the conservation of soil fertility. From almost all parts of the prairies experienced farmers are forced to admit that the soil today is not as productive as it was 20 years ago. For one reason or another, some of the original ability to produce good crops has been lost.

On the other hand, there are probably thousands of tons of valuable plant food going to waste every year in western Canada in the form of barnyard manure that is allowed to accumulate and eventually deteriorate and waste, because it is not applied to the soils needing it. Few of our soils have deteriorated to the point where they require heavy applications of manure. Experience with commercial fertilizers has proven that moderate applications are, as a rule, far more economical. Consequently, the barnyard manure available on many farms would be sufficient, if spread thinly, to cover a substantial acreage each year, and thus increase the ability of the soil to hold water, to absorb moisture more readily, and stimulate the bacterial activity in the soil, which is so much a fundamental of successful crop production.

The grey-wooded soils which are now being cultivated in increasing acreages each year are, as a rule, fairly heavy and impervious. They are comparatively low in available plant food. They need to be opened up so that bacteria can work and so that they will hold more water.

H. J. Mather, Supervisor of Soil Conservation in Alberta, recently offered

suggestions for overcoming the two principal arguments against the use of manure, namely, that it may spread weeds and may reduce the yield of the crop the following year owing to the amount of moisture required to rot the manure. In cases where the manure does not contain seeds of the four worst weeds, namely, Russian Knapweed, Leafy Spurge, Field Bindweed and Hoary Cress, his suggestions are these:

"First, if unrotted manure is applied to a vigorous stand of forage crops which is to be used for hay, the competition of the forage crop, plus the cutting of the crop for hay, will prevent weed seeds which might be in the manure, from becoming established. Manure may be safely applied to vigorous stands of forage crops during the winter months. If hauled directly from the stable to the field it prevents the unsightly manure pile around the stable which does so much to increase the fly population during the summer; and it also allows the farmer to dispose of the manure in the winter when it will not interfere with other farming operations.

"In order to avoid reduction in yield following the plowing down of strawy manure, the manure may be left on the surface of a field which is to be fallowed, and the field handled by surface tillage methods. The manure applied in this way will form a protective trash; will help the soil to absorb and hold moisture; and will add plant food. The fallow operation will prevent weed seeds carried in the manure from becoming established."



Conserving soil fertility is already necessary in many parts of western Canada. Returning barnyard manure to the soil is one way of maintaining good yields of crops.

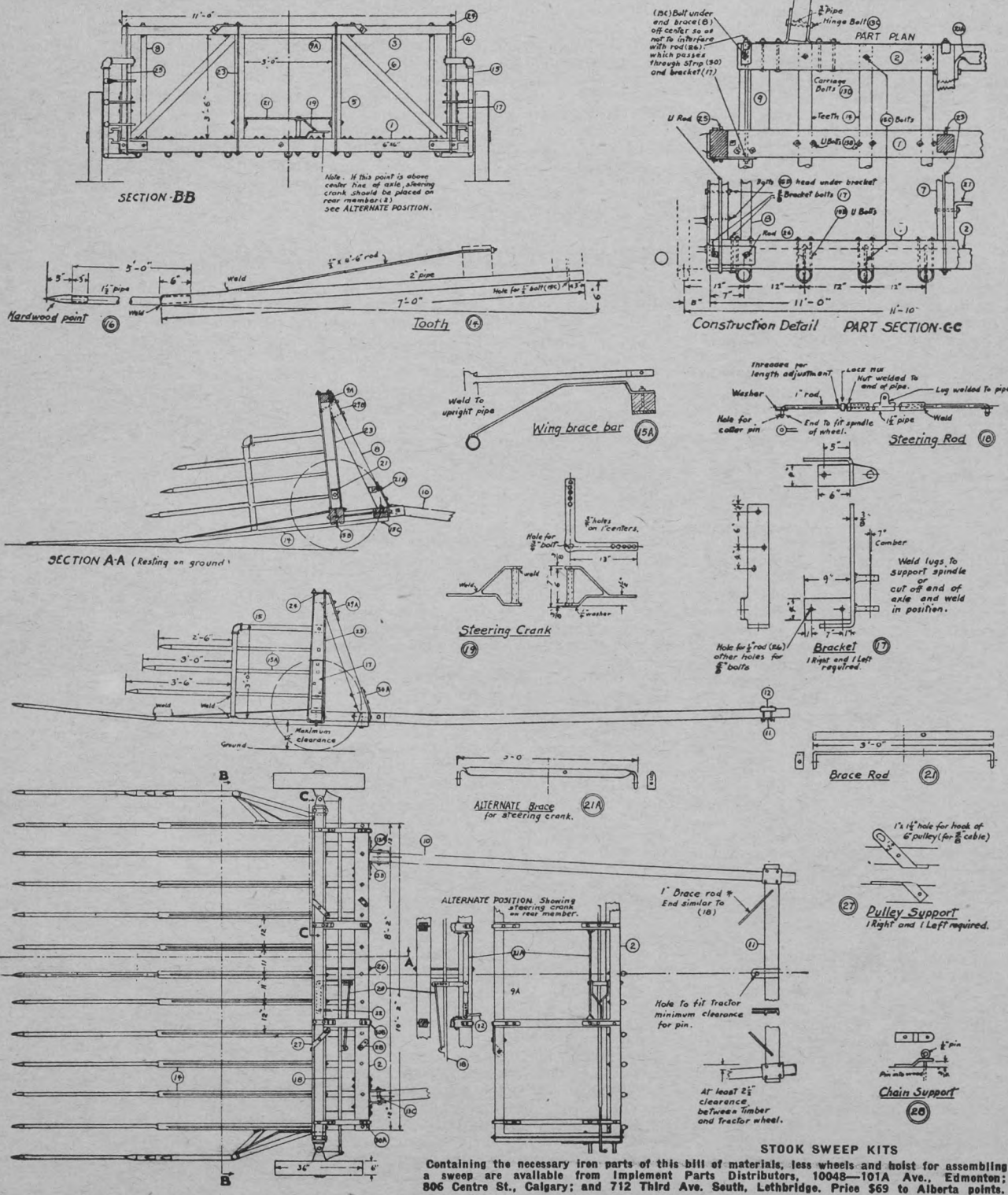
The Olds Power Stook Sweep

Designed by F. F. Parkinson, Instructor in Mechanics, Olds School of Agriculture. Drawings by L. E. Pearson, Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary.

PC No.	PART	Size	Qty.	Remarks	PC No.	PART	Size	Qty.	Remarks	PC No.	PART	Size	Qty.	Remarks
1	Front Base beam	6x6x11'-0"	1		14	Teeth	2" pipe x 7'	11	welded	20	Bolt	3/4" x 14"	1	
2	Back base beam	4x6x10'-2"	1			Brace rods	1 1/2" pipe x 5'	11		21	Alternate	3/4" x 12"	1	
3	Top beam	4x4x11'-0"	1		15	Side wings	2" pipe 18'	1	welded also		Rod	1" x 30"	1	Ends similar to 18
4	End uprights	4x6x 3'-6"	2				1 1/2" pipe 5'	1	right welded to out-	21	Brace	1/2" x 2' x 3'-6"	1	
5	Center uprights	4x4x 3'-6"	2				2" elbow	1	side tooth.	22a	Bolts	1/2" x 5"	2	Attach to tractor End similar to 18
6	Diagonal braces	4x4x 4'-11"	2	First grade spruce or fir S4S	15a	Bars (3)	1 1/4 x 3/8 x 10			22	Control rod	3/4" pipe #1	1	
7	Back braces	4x4x 4'-2"	2		15b	"U" Bolts	1/2" x 20"	11	for teeth	23	Upright rods	1/2" x 4'-5"	4	
8	End back braces	2x4x 4'-2"	2		15c	Bolts	1/2" x 7"	11		24	Washer	3/8" x 1 1/2" x 6"	4	
9	Spacing blocks	4x4x12"	3		15d	Bolts (4 for each wing)	1/2" x 5"	8		25	"U" rods	1/2" x 9'-6"	2	
9a	Spacing blocks	2x4x 3'-0"	2		16	Hardwood points	2" x 8"	13	End to fit 1 1/2" pipe	26	Horizontal rods	1/2" x 2'-1"	3	right left
							2 1/2" x 8"	6	End to fit 2" pipe	27	Pulley supports	1/2" x 2" x 14"	1	
10	Side beams	4x6x14"	2		17	Brackets	3/8" x 4" x 40"	1	right Lugs or spindle welded on #	28	Chain supports	3/8" x 1 1/2" x 5"	2	
11	Channel	6" x 7" #	1			Bolts	5/8" x 5"	6			Bolts	1/2" x 5"	2	
12	Clamp blocks	6" x 8"	2				5/8" x 7"	4			Pins	1/2" x 7"	2	
13	Hinge angles	5/8" x 4" x 14"	2	A B		Tractor wheels	6" x 36" di.	2	with spindle bearing	29	Straps (Top)	A "x1 1/2" x 18"	2	
13c	Bearings	3/4" pipe x 4"	2		18	Steering rod	1 1/2" pipe 9'-6"	1			B	"x2" x 18"	2	
13d	Hinge bolts	1/2" x 5 1/2"	2			Rods	1" x 3'	1			Bolts	"x5"	8	
						Lug	1/2" x 2" x 4"	1				"x8"	2	
					19	Steering crank	3/4" x 2" x 46"	1		30	Straps A	"x1 1/2" x 15"	2	
						Spacer	3/4" pipe x 6"	1	welded		B	"x2" x 15"	2	
						Washer	1/2" x 2 1/2" di.	1			Bolts	"x5"	2	
												"x7"	2	

Note ° indicates part is shown in detail drawing

Note # indicates size or length varies to suit tractor used.



WAKE UP LAZY WEB SAWS

"Cut more pulpwood" is the cry. The shortage is acute, and a profitable market is waiting for your crop. To pile it up fast, keep those saws sharp—with the best Web Saw Files in the world—BLACK DIAMOND.

Experienced woodsmen call this the fastest cutting file of its kind. Touching up saw blades with it is only a few minutes' easy work.

For deepening raker gullets, the new Black Diamond Round Gulleting File has no superior. For crosscut saws, get the Black Diamond Special Crosscut File; and for handsaws, get Black Diamond Slim and Extra Slim Taper Files. At your hardware merchant's.

NICHOLSON FILE CO., PORT HOPE, ONT.

BLACK DIAMOND FILES

FOR EVERY PURPOSE

MADE IN CANADA BY CANADIANS



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American Bosch

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FROM OLD AUTO GENERATOR. For light or heavy work. 75-200 amps. Single or twin. 35¢ bring complete plans and Big NEW 1945 catalog listing in many electrical items. Over 100 other generator changes. Write today.

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Saves 45% gasoline, tested, guaranteed. Send stamped envelope for information.

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The Big Money-making Rabbit. Big demand. Small investment. Ideal business for anybody anywhere.

WILLOW BROOK FARM, R88, Sellersville, Penna., U.S.A.

Cessation of Growth at Brooks

P. D. HARGRAVE, superintendent of the provincial horticultural station, Brooks, Alberta, reported an interesting test recently at the Western Canadian Society of Horticulture meeting in Winnipeg. The experiment was for the purpose of checking the period in late summer when tree growth ceases and terminal buds are formed for the winter. In one of the orchards at Brooks, single trees representing 25 different varieties were selected at random and running diagonally across one of the Brooks orchards. The growth on several branches of each of the selected trees was recorded at ten-day intervals between July 1 and September 9. This orchard was given normal cultural treatment in every way except that during this past year no irrigation was provided during the period of the experiment. Total precipitation from January 1 to April 3 had been two inches, while from May 1 to October 27, total precipitation at Brooks was 11.15 inches, or a grand total for the season of 13.15 inches. Growth during May and June was reported as having been very vigorous. It slowed down some during early July, but increased again about the middle of July and became less noticeable after the first of August.

It was found that terminal buds had been formed on all of the 25 varieties by September 9, and that the average date of terminal bud formation, indicating that growth had ceased for the season, was September 4. It is of interest to note, also, that most of the 25 varieties involved, fruited during the season. This result, of course, applies only to this particular year and to the particular orchard in which it was tested. Other areas with less moisture during the season, or different soil or growing conditions, might show different results on similar apple varieties. The test does indicate that growth continued for a longer period during the season than might perhaps have been expected, and further emphasizes the necessity of stopping cultivation soon enough to encourage full maturity of the wood before winter sets in.

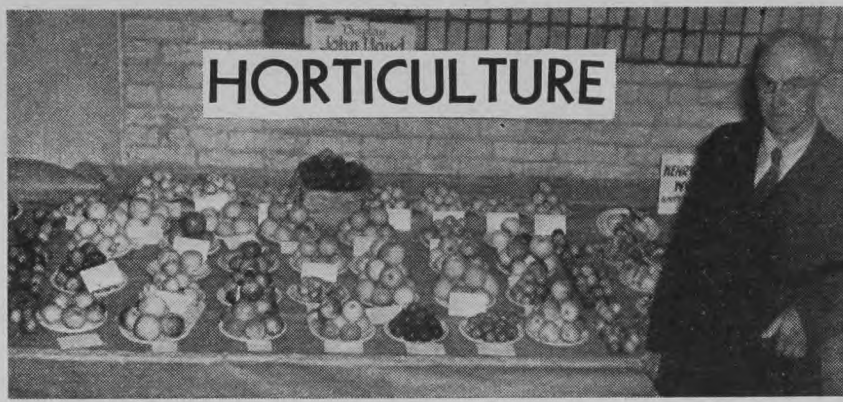
Self-fertile or Self-sterile Varieties

MANY farmers and others in western Canada who have planted fruit of various kinds from time to time have been disappointed when satisfactory crops of fruit did not result, in spite of every care and attention. In some cases, the reason has been that pollination was poor, and it is evident that this factor in successful fruit growing is not as well understood as might be expected.

Nature regards the fleshy parts of the fruit, which we eat, merely as a covering for the seed with which the plant reproduces itself. Everyone knows that the seeds, with their fleshy coverings, form after the blossoms have opened and fallen, and that by no means every blossom is a forerunner of a mature fruit. Some of these small fruits never get beyond the "June drop" stage, while others are lost later in the season. The point is that many of these tiny fruits fall off, or never really begin to form, because the female portion of the blossom has never been properly fertilized. Normally, where several varieties of the same kind of fruit are planted fairly close to each other, bees and insects generally solve the fertilizing problem. In their search for nectar, some of the pollen, or male element, rubs off on their legs and they distribute it to other flowers where some of it is rubbed off on the pistil, or female part of the flower, and then germinates, sending down tiny tubes which, if they reach the ovary at the base of the flower, fertilize it and make possible the development of seeds, which in turn make possible the development of a mature fruit.

With some kinds of plants, and with a great many varieties of fruit, the pollen from one variety is able to fertilize the flowers of the same variety. Such varieties are said to be self-fertile. In other cases, the pollen is only effective when used on some other variety, in which case the pollen variety is said to be self-sterile.

This factor, or characteristic, of some fruit varieties should be kept in mind when ordering fruit varieties for plant-



This is John Lloyd, Adanac, Sask., and his first prize display at the First Saskatchewan Provincial Fruit Show held at Saskatoon last August.

ing. If there are no other varieties close by, it would be foolish to plant self-sterile varieties only, which would not yield a crop of fruit. For example, W. L. Kerr, superintendent of the Dominion forest nursery station at Sutherland, Saskatchewan, who was formerly tree fruit specialist at Morden, points out that most apple and crab apple varieties are only partially self-fruitful. Varieties such as Hibernial and Trail are naturally poor pollinizers, but, generally speaking, apple and crab varieties will fertilize each other fairly well, Dolgo being one of the strongest and best crabs for pollinization.

On the other hand, nearly all of the commonly grown varieties of plums, sand cherries, and hybrids between them, are self-unfruitful. "Native plums," says Mr. Kerr, "and some of their seedlings and hybrids, usually cross freely between themselves, and with most hybrid plums, sand cherries and their hybrids. Some hybrid plums, such as Tecumseh and La Crescent are poor or worthless as pollinizers, while others, such as Kaga, are good pollinizers. Bounty has also proven to be a good pollen variety. Sand cherry and sand cherry hybrids are in some cases good pollinizers for a few of the larger plums.

"The Drilea Nanking cherry, most

hardy varieties of pears, and the Scout apricot, for example, will set some fruit to their own pollen, but require another variety or seedling to make them fully productive. Because of these pollinizing difficulties, it is very important to make sure that fruit varieties to be planted next spring are either self-fruitful, or will have other varieties close to them so that adequate pollinization can be assured."

Promising Seedling Fruits

AT the meeting of the Western Canadian Society of Horticulture, held at Winnipeg in November, it was suggested that some attempt should be made to locate as many meritorious seedling fruits as possible that are now felt to be growing in farm fruit gardens in various parts of western Canada. The idea was that a test orchard should be established somewhere, probably at one of our government institutions, where these seedlings could be grown side by side and a comparison made with existing varieties. Only in this way could it be determined whether or not some of the seedlings are sufficiently valuable and promising to be worth naming and introducing as new varieties for planting in other districts.

Over a period of perhaps 20 years,

Saskatchewan Fruit During 1944

are on trial here, but none so far is likely to displace it. Taking it all 'round, it's in a class by itself, although in canning and jam, we use it as a filler, and always put a few Sapa class fruits to make a darker colored preserve.

Amongst the Sapas, M 119 has taken a leading place. It seems very healthy and prolific, but not so prolific as to weaken the bush and develop smaller fruits, as some of them do. Its bright color on bush and in exhibit takes everybody's eye. Its cooking qualities also are good, a little milder than Sapa. In our test plots it has taken a leading place, although M123, which has come in here for first time, has a lot of admirers—especially for its dessert qualities and earliness of ripening.

Of the smaller apples, Rescue stole the show. Its eating qualities seem to be outstanding, and when the prairies grow lots of this early little apple, there will be much less demand for Transcendant, Hyslop, and older prairie varieties.

The improved varieties of sand-cherries were not as good as usual this season, largely because the bushes were overloaded and could not properly develop such large amounts of fruit. Manitoba and Hybrid plums also had heavy crops. Many Assiniboine, Bounty and others broke down badly through overload.

The sugar shortage has curtailed our testing work amongst plums and cherries, so that we mainly rely upon their dessert qualities to judge them, and, although in hybrid plums cooking quality does not always coincide with their dessert quality, in cherry and cherry plums, cooking quality can be fairly well judged by their eating quality. Some of these cherry plums have special appeal when eaten off the bush. Our choice this past two seasons has been Dr. Seager Wheeler's Tom Thumb seedling No. 28. It's a very sweet, rich cherry, hanging in long-stemmed clusters on a large, healthy bush. It is thin skinned and very early ripening. We commenced eating this about mid-

farmers and others have been planting seeds and pits, especially of apples and plums, in the hope of securing something worthwhile. Reports coming in to The Country Guide office from time to time indicate that some, at least, of the seedling fruits, have considerable merit in the eyes of their owners. If any of these should possess real merit, it would be unfortunate if they should be lost to fruit growing in western Canada or confined to individual gardens. Equally unfortunate would be the indiscriminate propagation of others not sufficiently good to warrant naming and distribution.

The Country Guide would like to help in locating as many promising seedling fruits as possible, and would welcome descriptions of any that our readers may possess. Information forwarded should, if at all possible, include as many as possible of the following points:

1. The name and address of the owner, and the exact land location of the orchard or garden where it was first planted.
2. The source of the seed or pits.
3. The date the seed was first planted.
4. Name of the parent fruit or variety, with any information available as to the parent tree.
5. A brief, but comprehensive, description of the tree, emphasizing its vigor, habit of growth, hardness, susceptibility to sunscald or other ailments, age at which it first bore fruit, etc.
6. A similar description of the fruit itself, describing as accurately as possible its size, color, quality for eating out of hand, canning, jams, jellies, etc., season of maturity, and keeping quality.

We should like to receive as many of such descriptions as possible during the next month or two, and will undertake to see that these are turned over to the committee on fruits and the committee on nomenclature of the Western Canadian Society of Horticulture, in order that some means may be devised of examining such promising seedlings in more detail.

In many cases, it will be possible for correspondents to suggest some named and cultivated variety which either the tree, or the fruit of the seedling resembles. This information would be very useful as well.—H.S.F.

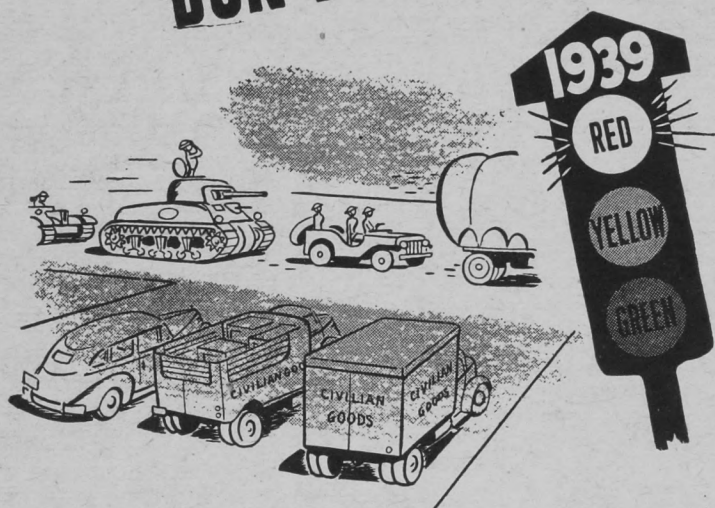
August and were still eating them and others to mid-October—two months eating off bush—although they only keep a few days when picked. In districts where early frosts are the rule, one should have a light cover to pull over a few bushes to ensure fruit for dessert over such a long time. These fruits seem full of vitamins and when better known and grown in all prairie gardens, are going to be of great value. I'm all sold on these fruits. When well ripe, frost does not do the damage it does when green. Dr. Wheeler checked over many thousands of seedlings to give us No. 28, and it was not in vain. Others with special appeal were TT No. 9, and U-10-10. A smaller, early, thin-skinned cherry from Morden, M 123, was also among the earliest ripening and longest to stay in good eatable condition.

A new family of plums are being widely tested at our fruit improvement stations, and although as yet it's too early to come to conclusion about them, as dessert fruits they have special appeal. I refer to the Manchurian plum. As far as our tests go, they seem very hardy and early. Not large in size and rather thick skinned, they drop badly, but the whitish-looking flesh has a taste similar to green gage. One wonders how this plum was missed on the earlier visits to that country by Canadian and U.S. specialists, but it is fortunate a good lot of seed was obtained by our station just before the Japs started trouble over there. We understand Dr. Seager Wheeler has had to give up his work with fruits, owing to advancing age. This will be a severe blow, for Dr. Wheeler has tested probably more material than anyone in Saskatchewan, and has given us some exceptionally good things, especially in Manitoba plums and cherries. His long life in Saskatchewan has been spent in the interest of the farm. His great work in grains has been capped by 25 years work with fruits. Our loss will be great.—John Lloyd, Adanac, Sask.

"I must warn the House and Country
against any indulgence in the feel-
ing that the war will soon be over"

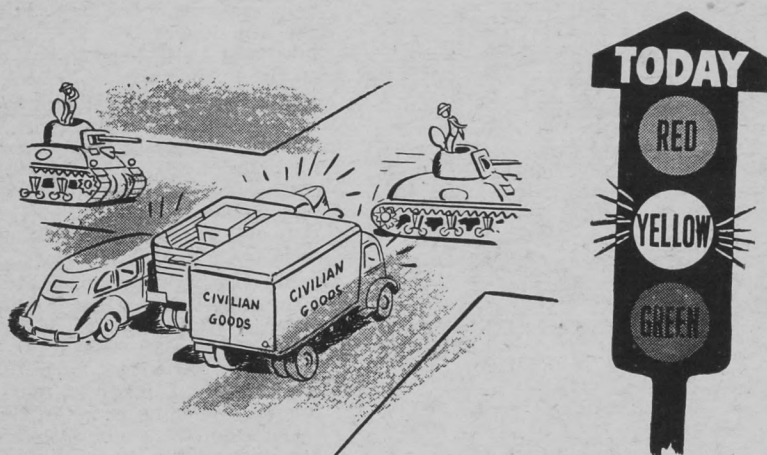
WINSTON CHURCHILL
in the British House of Commons
November 28th, 1944

DON'T CONFUSE THE SIGNALS



War came. The manufacture of most civilian goods had to be cut down or stopped to make way for war production. That caused shortages of civilian goods—that was the **RED LIGHT**

don't jump the **YELLOW** light



Some restrictions are now being lifted, but it does not mean lots of goods right away. War's demands are still huge and must come first. We can't neglect them just so that some of us here at home can get a little more.

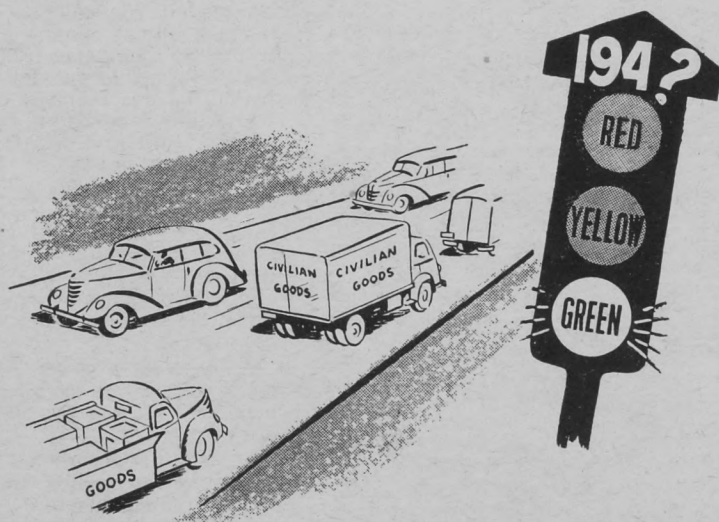
Don't confuse the signals—(This is the **YELLOW LIGHT ONLY**).

It means a little more of some things and it helps business men get ready for the time when there will be more materials and workers available.

It does not mean the end of shortages!

Getting back to peacetime production will necessarily be piecemeal and gradual.

"Patience" is the word.



it's **NOT** the green light yet

Only after Victory over both enemies can the Green Light be switched on, and the road cleared for enough production to meet all our civilian needs.

A House on Wheels

This Tourist Trailer was designed by A. Frederick Collins, and is fully described in his book, *How to Build Motor Car Trailers* (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia). For simplicity of design and sturdiness the Tourist Trailer meets the demand of the man with ordinary skill who wants to build his own.

The side and end elevations are shown in figs. 4 and 5. Clear, straight-grained fir of dimensions given would be satisfactory in framing the body of the cabin. The joints are rebated, glued with waterproof glue and bolted together with $\frac{3}{8}$ " carriage bolts for the heavier members and $\frac{1}{4}$ " bolts for the lighter ones. Lock washers can be used but the nuts are best secured by cotter pins. The joints are strengthened by using flat angle plates and angle braces, secured with screw nails. Views of the framework are shown in figs. 1, 2 and 3.

For the plates 2x4 ripped in two would be the most suitable here. The corners are fastened with lag screws. The corner posts are first placed in position, then the plates and then the intermediate posts. The bridging is of dressed 1x2

drilled for the nails to prevent splitting.

Either a gable or a bow roof can be used. Fig. 3 shows a bow roof, with the different parts. The corner posts have tenons top and bottom to fit into the sills and plates. The struts also are tenoned into the beams and are notched at the top to take the ridgepole and purlins. Good B.C. spruce is suitable for the ribs. With the material available here it would be best to saw them out of dressed inch-stuff, two inches deep, and put together side by side, grain mismatched, with the waterproof glue and screw nails to make a rib $1\frac{1}{2}$ " thick and 2" deep.

The ridgepole and purlins are notched slightly to take the ribs, with the joints glued and fastened with flat head screw nails.

The flooring is B.C. fir of the standard thickness. The outside wall covering is plywood, put on in the 3'x6' size, the edges well smeared with waterproof glue and fastened to the frame with round headed brass screws. The inside can be lined with the same material but this is not necessary.

For the top use first a layer of 3-ply plywood laid lengthwise of the roof, with the edges smeared with waterproof glue. Then apply a layer of insulating board. Finally cover with standard auto top decking. Around the edge of the roof place a strip of copper, 1" wide, bent over the corner and fastened with thin shanked screws 3" apart. The main object is to get both outside walls and roof thoroughly moisture proof. The windows and door are fitted as shown. Good DD window glass is satisfactory.

As to the running gear, the ordinary automobile axle is not satisfactory. A special drop axle is used (fig. 5) and these are available from the automotive supply companies. The Chevrolet or Ford spring is satisfactory. The wheels used should match those of the car, if possible.

The equipment may include an electric lighting installation, a chemical closet, a sink and an ice box. The furnishings, if four are travelling, consist of two bunks, one above the other, built in across the front end. For two passengers, an ordinary woven wire spring with mattress which folds up against the wall does very well. A folding table and folding chairs will be necessary.

In building the tourist trailer do not skimp on the use of small corner braces and flat angle plates to hold the joints of the frame together. Bear in mind that strength as well as lightness is absolutely necessary. The inside walls and ceiling may be stained, the outside painted and the House on Wheels is ready to go places.

Note:—We had hoped to be able to supply those wishing full and complete detailed instructions for building the Tourist Trailer, and for building a De Luxe Streamline Trailer which is also fully described, with the book "How to Build Motor Car Trailers," but learn, just as we go to press that it is out of print.

GOING, GOING, GONE

Continued from page 7

the airforce at present, but we are hoping that when he is released from service he will be willing to settle down on the farm here with us. If he wishes to return to grain buying, we may eventually sell, or if times return to normal we may hire help again. It is hard to say. One thing, I cannot carry on alone, so I sold all the cattle but two milk cows and a calf, a sow and 50 pullets. We are just six miles from town on a gravel highway, so we figure we might just as well stay on the farm and have a garden as well. We have good buildings and the wife wants to keep the home still going, so the youngsters can come home when they feel like it." In this case the land has been rented.

One man, 77 years of age stated that he would like to have continued farming for a while but had to quit on account of the help problem. The spirit was certainly willing in his case.

Another, 72 years old stated, "We would not have left the farm but the only son we had left joined the airforce, help was scarce and we couldn't manage any longer. We are living in our town and I still hope to be able to help on the farm."

"We have been in Alberta for 30 years, owning land and paying taxes. We raised seven of a family and never appealed for help for feed or seed grain. We have done our bit and do not expect to be a public charge in our old age," said a 69-year old, who apparently is not without means.

Another writes from B.C. from the Okanagan Valley where he has already taken a fruit farm. He is a comparatively young man, 34 years of age. "Out here," he says, "we have 10 acres of land which if properly taken care of produces revenue equal to the revenue taken from the average section in Saskatchewan. We have our drawbacks, such as codling moth, color rot and other diseases of the trees, but they are all controlled scientifically. We have electricity and running water and all the modern conveniences of a city, also a much milder climate and game and fishing in abundance. So why blame a prairie farmer for making a dream come true. This was the first opportunity to realize anything like a just reward for all the work and sacrifice put into a farm on the prairie."

Another Saskatchewan farmer writes: "I would sell at once if a cash buyer came along, but I will not sell on time as when a purchaser gets settled on the land he has protection and loopholes and if he does not live up to his obligations one is at considerable expense to get him off."

Another gives as his reason for selling, that there are too many large farms, neighbors are too few and the schools are closed.

"I could not get my son released from the forces for seeding, therefore, I had to get my neighbor to do it for me and rented it to him," said another.

A young man, 24, seems to be making a wise move. He is on comparatively poor land. He decided that now was a good time to sell. He will probably work as a farm laborer for a while, now when wages are high, and buy better land with the money now saved at a time when the price of land will be lower.

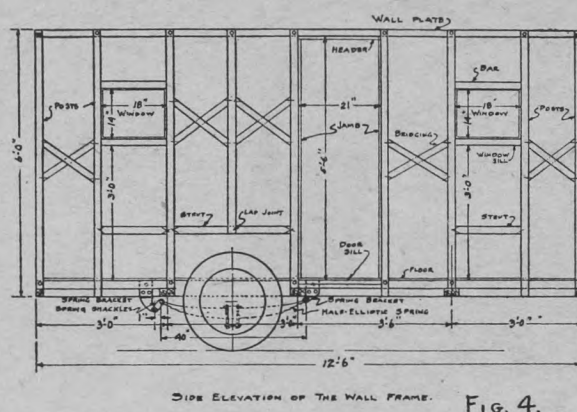
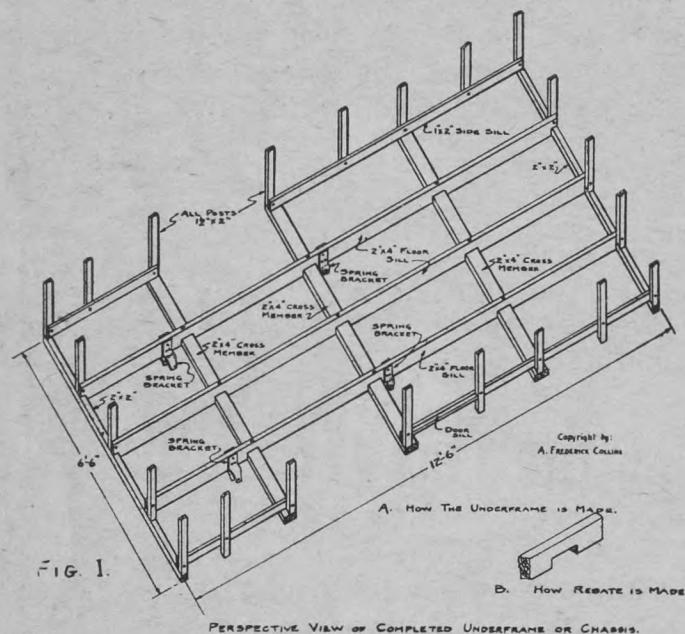


FIG. 4.

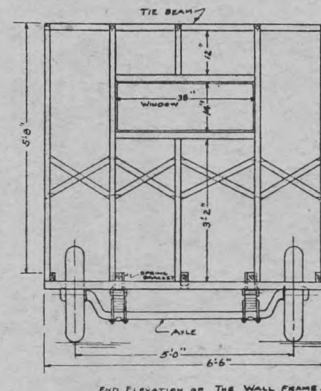


FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.

THE TOURIST TRAILER

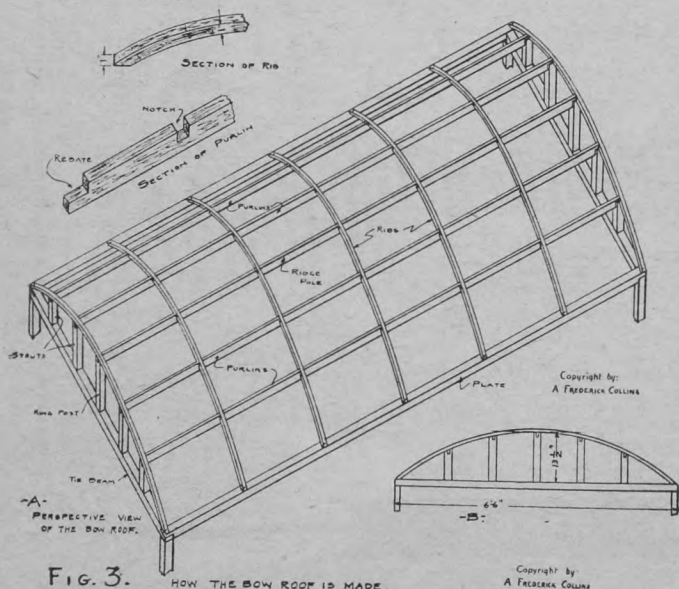
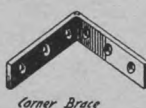


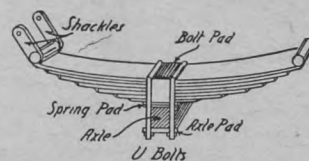
FIG. 3.



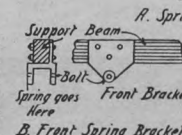
Corner Brace



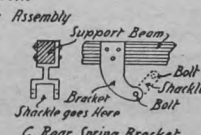
Flat Angle Plate



A. Spring Assembly



B. Front Spring Bracket



C. Rear Spring Bracket

MONTHLY COMMENTARY

by UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

Problems Facing Canadian Wheat Board

A change took place during December in the personnel of The Canadian Wheat Board when C. Gordon Smith, formerly assistant chief commissioner, resigned to return to private business. He was succeeded in that office by D. A. Kane, promoted from the rank of Commissioner, and Mr. Kane was succeeded by Charles Hunting, who in 1943 had become Western Sales Manager of The Canadian Wheat Board. George McIvor continues to head the board as chief commissioner.

That change, coming just before the beginning of a new calendar year, has called attention to the changing nature of the problems which will confront the Wheat Board during the new year. One of these is concerned with the buying of wheat for account of the Government of Canada. Since September 27, 1943, the government has owned directly large quantities of Canadian wheat. On that date arrangements were made for the taking over on government account, of all wheat then in commercial positions in Canada. Whether such wheat had previously been carried by the regular grain trade, or by The Canadian Wheat Board, the Government of Canada acquired it all on a uniform price basis, \$1.23½ cents per bushel for No. 1 northern in terminal elevators, and the government assumed the cost of carrying it until disposed of. It was that transaction which enabled The Canadian Wheat Board to close out its accounts for the crop years 1940, 1941 and 1942, and to begin issuing cheques to farmers against participation certificates issued on wheat of those crops. The wheat thus acquired by the government was used for Canadian requirements for both flour and feed, wheat for such purposes being supplied at low prices to enable price ceilings to be maintained, and the government absorbing the loss in connection therewith. Government wheat, or Crown wheat as it is commonly described, was also used to supply the needs of Great Britain and other of the allied countries, and was furnished under the Mutual Aid plan, without cost to such countries. No longer were there sales to be negotiated between The Canadian Wheat Board and the British Cereals Import Board, with the price being a matter for discussion on the occasion of each such sale as had previously been the case. Whatever wheat Great Britain needed, either for military or civilian purposes, was furnished by Canada, at Canadian expense, without the question of price or cost being considered outside of Canada.

What Should the Price Be?

It is evident now, with more than a year having elapsed since this Crown wheat was acquired by the government, that the quantity then obtained will shortly be exhausted. The government will need more wheat, which quite evidently must be bought from the Wheat Board out of stocks delivered by farmers since September 27, 1943, and which the Wheat Board has been carrying for account of those farmers. But what should the price be? Will the Board sell to the government at \$1.25 per bushel when it has been getting a higher price basis, in the neighborhood of \$1.45 per bushel for wheat sold elsewhere, especially to the United States?

The question of a price basis will give concern elsewhere. As long as the United States was buying large quantities of Canadian wheat, as was the case during the past crop year, a rough sort of price formula seemed to be followed. That was the price on the Chicago open market for Canadian wheat, less the nominal duty of 42 cents a bushel, which actually was not paid by the United States Commodity Credit Corporation when it imported Canadian wheat. Then the same price was asked by the Wheat Board when it made

occasional sales elsewhere, to one of the few neutral countries buying Canadian wheat.

Some months ago the international committee set up under the Washington wheat agreement was known to be in consultation at Washington, in an effort to arrive at an agreed international price for wheat. The price fixing arrangements provided for by that agreement were to come into effect only after the end of the war, but it was expected, that, if agreement could be reached, they might be made effective at once, to apply to transactions based upon price. However the expected announcement has not been made, and it would seem probable that the different countries concerned have not been able to agree on price. A possibility is that the British idea of price might be lower than that of Canada, which in turn would be lower than that of the United States, which domestic price levels are kept at levels decidedly higher than ours. The presence of Argentine representatives at the conference would doubtless create a difficulty, as diplomatic relations are all but broken between Argentina and the Allied countries.

U.S. Subsidy Policy

At all events the United States government, a short time ago, announced a policy of subsidizing the export of wheat from that country, and it has actually gone into effect. No great quantity of wheat or flour has yet been exported under subsidy, as the countries to which commercial export is possible are few in number. But apparently the intention is to put the subsidy at such a level as to make American wheat competitive with Canadian, and to adjust it to whatever export price is established by The Canadian Wheat Board. It is strange to see the United States, so recently a heavy importer of Canadian wheat, now preparing for strenuous competition with this country for export markets. The situation has been changed because of the very heavy wheat crop produced south of the line in 1944, and by the prospect of another big crop in 1945. Farmers there have seeded a winter wheat acreage higher than that of last year by three million acres. The crop has had a remarkably good start, with plentiful moisture, and the fall growth was so great that a special demand for cattle developed, to pasture it down.

The question of price will also arise in connection with sales to UNRRA as the United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is briefly known. Canada is pledged to contribute 77 million dollars to that organization, most of it in commodities, of which wheat will be the principal one. But UNRRA will need a great deal more wheat than thus provided for, and it has been expected that some of the funds contributed by other countries might be used to buy Canadian wheat. Needs in that respect will probably depend upon the extent to which the United States insists that wheat from that country must be absorbed. The price to be paid by UNRRA, or the price at which the contribution of wheat is to be recorded against the pledges or certain amounts by Canada and the United States, will be matters of importance.

Markets and Marketing Methods

Such problems of price are only one part of the wider problems of markets and of marketing methods which must before long concern The Canadian Wheat Board. Before long it will have to consider where and how it is to sell Canadian wheat. Selling, in the sense of applying salesmanship or selling effort, has not been a problem for The Canadian Wheat Board since the outbreak of the war. Its problems have rather been those of administration. There has been a definite quantity of wheat in Canada at any given time. There have been definite and fixed outlets available for that wheat, and definite and fixed limits to the ability of the transporta-

tion system of the country to move wheat. The Wheat Board has had to consider those outlets, to plan the movement of wheat in such a way that cargoes should also be available for lake vessels and ocean steamships available to move it. Frequently there has not been elevator or shipping space to take care of wheat as rapidly as farmers have wanted to deliver it, and it has been a concern of the Wheat Board to see that opportunities to deliver were divided as fairly as possible between different districts and different farmers. At times it has had to balance the comparative advantages of moving wheat and getting forward oats and barley to satisfy demands for feed grain in eastern Canada or in the United States. From the outbreak of the war until September 27, 1943, the wheat market remained open, and its machinery was constantly used by the Wheat Board, as is shown by the record of transactions in futures published in its annual reports. But that use was rather to suit the convenience of the British Cereals Import Board, to enable wheat to be handled and financed in conventional fashion by grain merchants, or to economize in storage costs. It was not to help handle selling problems, because such problems hardly existed. Those who wanted Canadian wheat, mainly the authorities in Great Britain, and later in the United States, came and bought it, and took it away as transportation was available. The physical problems of handling, storing and transporting Canadian wheat were those which mainly occupied the attention of The Canadian Wheat Board, and at times those were highly important.

Before long, at the end of the war, and quite possibly sooner, when the end of the war is definitely in sight, a different problem, one hardly thought of now for more than five years, will emerge again, that of merchandising Canadian wheat, and selling it in competition with wheat and other foodstuffs from other parts of the world. That will engage the best resources that can be brought to the task.

Difficulties to be Faced

Many difficulties will have to be faced. Former channels of trade have largely disappeared, the connections which once existed between importing houses in different countries and exporters in Canada have gone. The Winnipeg futures market is closed, but it was only a part, and not the most important part, of the machinery through which marketing used to be carried on. Establishing new machinery, or re-establishing old, will not be easy. Then again, Canadian wheat used to be a cheap commodity to European countries, which had no hesitation in making it more expensive to their own people, by customs duties, in order to keep up the price of domestic wheat. Now, European currencies have depreciated so much in value that our wheat, or any other imported commodities, for that matter, are likely to seem expensive to the countries which have to import them.

Smutty Wheat

There has been a very sharp increase in the number of cases of wheat grading smutty during the past two years. Three hundred and sixty-eight cars of the 1943 crop graded smutty and there has been nearly the same number to date from the 1944 crop. This serious loss could have been avoided by treating the seed wheat with a mercurial dust preparation.

Bunt, or stinking smut, is a seed borne fungus. It does not live over winter in the soil but the spores adhere to the kernel of wheat when threshed. These spores develop in the moist soil after seeding and infect the growing plant. Strangely the smut spores develop more readily in cold soil, so that early seeded wheat is much more liable to smut infection than is later sown wheat.

The wheat varieties, Red Bobs and Thatcher are more susceptible to smut infection than other varieties and should be treated, particularly when sown early.

The practice of having seed grain cleaned at country elevators is a great source of smut infection on the seed.

The Wheat Board price for smutty wheat is ten cents under straight grade for one, two and three northern and seven cents under for the lower grades. Careful treating of seed may save a serious loss next fall.

Canadian Federation of Agriculture

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture is to meet this year in Regina, from January 17 to 20. Farmers who have occasion to be in Regina at that time may well find it interesting to attend open meetings of the Federation. The Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, is to deliver an address at the opening meeting on Wednesday, January 17. One of the important subjects to be discussed is floor price legislation, and J. G. Taggart, Chairman of the Floor Prices Board will come from Ottawa to lead the discussion. R. J. Scott, of Toronto is to lead a discussion of a Marketing Program. British Columbia representatives are to bring forward a project for a Dominion Marketing Act, under which it would be possible for the fruit of that province, as well as other agricultural products to be marketed under the same type of control as has prevailed during wartime. That control has been applied under the War Measures Act, and fruit producers are anxious to see some permanent marketing legislation on the statute book before the War Measures Act expires. One of the difficulties to be overcome is constitutional, for there are things the Dominion Government can do during wartime, under the War Measures Act, which at other times are beyond its powers, and would be only under control of the provinces. In British Columbia, however, they believe they have worked out a solution of the constitutional difficulty. Discussion on that subject will be led by J. A. Barratt, Chairman of the British Columbia Fruit Marketing Board. Those who are accustomed to follow the Farm Radio Forum may find especially interesting the discussion on Saturday, January 20, to be led by Ralph Staples, Secretary of the National Farm Radio Forum.

Commission on Taxation of Co-operatives

The Royal Commission on the taxation of Co-operatives, headed by Mr. Justice Errol M. McDougall, of Montreal, has announced its itinerary for sittings in eight of the nine provinces of Canada. Advertisements in various newspapers have invited all who wish to be heard by the Commission to notify that body as soon as possible as to where they wish to present briefs. The first sessions are to be at Vancouver on January 15 to 17. The Commission will be in Calgary January 22 and 23, Edmonton January 25 and 26, Regina January 29 to February 1, and Winnipeg February 5 to 8. From Winnipeg the Commission will move to Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Moncton and Halifax, where the last of the sittings now scheduled are to be held March 5 to 7. Other Royal Commissions in the past have not laid out their schedules in detail so far in advance, realizing, as no doubt this Commission also does, that it is difficult to be sure just how long it is going to take witnesses appearing at different places to present their cases. But with travelling conditions as difficult as they now are, and with hotel

Turn to page 29

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

FARMERS' BULLETIN

FARM POULTRY SALES

Effective December 11, 1944, sales of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese by farmers direct to consumers became subject to new ceiling prices. The ceiling on turkeys is the wholesale price for the zone in which the farmer lives, plus 20 per cent. For other kinds of poultry the maximum markup permitted for direct sales by primary producer to consumer is 25 per cent of the wholesale price. Markups apply to both live and dressed poultry. On sales to a purveyor of meals, the farmer's selling price must not be more than 10 per cent above the maximum wholesale ceiling price.

POTATO EXPORT PERMITS

Further exports of potatoes may be made from eastern Canada without endangering the domestic supply, a survey of stocks on hand shows. The expiry date of export permits already approved has thus been extended from December 20, 1944, to February 15, 1945. Approval will be given for additional export permits with the same expiry date.

POTATO STORAGE ALLOWANCE

On December 1, 1944, a potato storage allowance of 5c. per 75-lb. sack and 6c. per 100-lb. sack became effective. On January 1, 1945, there was another allowance of 5c. per 75-lb. sack and 7c. per 100-lb. sack, with no further storage allowance until March 1.

RATION BOOKS Nos. 3 AND 4 EXPIRE DECEMBER 31

All coupons in Ration Books 3 and 4 expire on December 31, 1944. These are the 10 "F" coupons for canning sugar; sugar coupons 14 to 45; "D" coupons 1 to 16; and preserves coupons 17 to 32, all inclusive.

BUTTER RATION CHANGES

To adjust consumption to supply during the winter months, changes have been made in the butter rationing system. These changes affect monthly coupon returns of primary producers covering sales or household use of butter. Starting January 1, 1945, butter coupons become good one at a time instead of in pairs and will remain valid until declared invalid.

Valid dates for the first four months of 1945 are as follows:—

Date	Coupon	Date	Coupon
January 4	..	March 1	..
11	92	8	98
18	93	15	99
25	94	22	100
		29	..
February 1	..	April 5	101
8	95	12	102
15	96	19	103
22	97	26	..

SLAUGHTERING REGULATIONS

Farmers who slaughter cattle, calves, sheep and lambs for the meat trade still require a permit. Carcasses must be stamped with the letters WPTB and the slaughterer's permit number. Beef, except Red Brand, must also be stamped with a number to indicate quality. Mutton must be stamped with the number 4.

Beef intended for sale must be defatted at the time of slaughter, as ceiling prices are based on defatted meat. Full details may be found in slaughtering circulars No. 5A and No. 7, which may be obtained from any Board office.

For further details of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.



NEIGHBORLY NEWS

Contributed by the Elevator Agents of
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

much to the pleasure and satisfaction of the people of this community.—Underhill, Manitoba.

Red Cross Auction Sale

A very successful free gift auction sale held in aid of the Medora branch of the Red Cross realized the tidy sum of \$532.60. A highlight of the spirited bidding was the total of \$162.50 for two dressed pigs. Much of the credit for the enthusiastic bidding is due W. G. Powne, of Melita, who did a fine job as auctioneer. The Red Cross committee extend sincere thanks to all who donated and all who purchased goods. This free gift auction idea is one that can be recommended as a sure-fire money raiser and it brings out the true co-operative spirit of the neighborhood as both buyers and sellers combine eagerly to make it a success.—Medora, Manitoba.

Passing of a Pioneer

Mariapolis district recently lost an old timer in the death of Mrs. Hermine Desrochers who passed away at the ripe age of 86. Mrs. Desrochers was born at St. Jacques Lachigan, Quebec, and had resided in Manitoba many years. She is survived by three daughters and seven sons.—Mariapolis, Man.

Awarded D.F.C.

The community of Otterburne recently heard with great pleasure the news that Flt. Lt. Harold C. McVicar has received the D.F.C., Harold is the son of Mrs. Mary McVicar. Similar honors have come to villages and towns all over the west and have brought home to all the Canada-wide contribution to the honor rolls of the gallantry that is being made by the sons and daughters of this Dominion.—Otterburne, Man.

A Posthumous Award

A. Mac. Livingston recently went to Ottawa to receive the award for gallantry conferred on his brother, PO. Robert Andrew Livingston, who has been missing for some considerable time and is officially presumed killed in action.—Rosebank, Man.

Red Cross Event

At the bazaar held at Meadowvale School, a great variety of hand made articles were disposed of and a good sum was raised for the Red Cross.—Clonmel, Sask.

Home for Christmas

A warm and sincere welcome from the neighbors and friends of this community greeted Pilot Officer Arnold Feuse and Pilot Officer Clifford Patrick of this district who arrived home on leave in time to spend Christmas in the old home town.

Dr. McManus has taken up residence in Langenburg, along with Mrs. McManus and son. The doctor's office is in the "Korner Lunch" building formerly occupied by Dr. Magill.—Langenburg, Sask.

The annual meeting of the Stornoway Red Cross was held at the home of Mrs. C. E. Olsen, the principal business being the election of new officers. Christmas boxes were sent by this organization to the boys from the village and district serving overseas.—Stornoway, Sask.

Tame Geese Go "Wild"

John Bouesliss had four tame geese which must have made a study of the calendar and decided it was getting near Christmas. At any rate before the festive season arrived they took to their wings and have not been heard of or seen since.—Inglis, Man.

A farewell card party and social evening was recently held in the hall in honor of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cairns who for 20 years ran a general store and post office. Mr. and Mrs. Cairns were presented with a sum of money from the citizens of the district. Their neighbors and friends of this community sincerely regret their departure.—Kelloe, Man.

Happy on Burns' Night

One of the warmest enthusiasts of Burns' Night is our local octogenarian, Mr. Arthur Ross. Mr. Ross has an unusual ability to quote the famous Scottish Bard and quite often does so to prove a point. It is a pleasure to record that this fine old pioneer continues to enjoy good health and does the work on his homestead. Many more years of the good life to this real pioneer of the Peace River Country.—Reno, Alta.

The Sturdy Scottish Race

The hieland Scots have an excellent motto: "Dinna fash yersel an' ye'll live lang." James Scott, for many years U.G.G. elevator agent at Hamiota and Wheatland, now living in retirement at Rivers, proudly boasts two sisters and a brother in their 80's and a brother and sister in their 70's. James is the cherub of the family—a mere youngster of 73. The oldest—a sister—is in her 89th year, while two sisters, one this year and one last year, passed away—both having topped the 80 mark. Mr. Scott would have liked to send his relatives their copy of the U.G.G. annual calendar as usual, but, the paper controller ruled that calendars are out this year so his good wishes—and ours—are being sent along instead to these fine highland pioneers.—Winnipeg, Man.

Captures 12'x8' Nazi Flag

Quite a furore was caused in The Guide offices recently by the exhibit of a captured Nazi 12'x8' flag. This particular flag was one of the flags captured by Major Dave Campbell and his Company at Fort Nieulay which is situated on the outskirts of Calais on the Boulogne-Calais road. The capture was made on September 27, 1944, and the flag was sent to his friend W. A. Bremer, superintendent of elevators, United Grain Growers Ltd. Dave was formerly employed in the U.G.G. grain sampling department before going overseas. When all the enslaved nations are freed from the Nazi yoke, as they finally will be, and freedom and liberty once more are signalized by the flags of liberty-loving nations, this particular Nazi flag will be a souvenir of real historical and symbolic value as showing the fate which the world so narrowly escaped. When informed that the flag had been captured from an officers mess, the Guide's pressman, veteran of World War I, said he hoped they made a mess of the officers!—Winnipeg, Man.

John A. Maharg Passes Away

A resident of the Moose Jaw district since 1890, president for many years of the Saskatchewan Co-Operative Elevator Company, and of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and a leader in the co-operative movement among the farmers of the province during his whole lifetime in the west, John Archibald Maharg, 72, passed away recently at his home in Moose Jaw. Mr. Maharg had retired from active operation of his farm west of the city only a short time ago, and removed his residence to Moose Jaw.

Born at Orangeville, Ontario, on February 12, 1872, son of Archibald and Grace Ann (Freeland) Maharg, he came west to Moose Jaw in 1890, taking up a homestead west of the city. He was a breeder of Holstein cattle and was largely interested in farm lands in the Moose Jaw district.

The Lights Come On in Underhill

Nineteen forty-four went out in a blaze of light as far as the residents in Underhill are concerned. On December 2 the lights supplied by the Manitoba Power Commission were turned on,

NO COUGHING NOW!

They gave me Spohn's Compound. Used by famous horsemen for 47 years. Stimulating expectorant. Acts on mucous membranes of throat and bronchial tubes. Makes breathing easier. Brings prompt relief. Ask any drug store—two sizes.

FREE BOOK "How to Train Colts." Secrets of good horsemanship, by a professional trainer. Six easy lessons. Sent FREE. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Box XB1, Goshen, Indiana.

SPOHN'S Compound

FOR COUGHS DUE TO COLDS

SPENCER'S SUPERIOR SEEDS! TRY THEM TO PRODUCE THE MAXIMUM in your "Victory" Garden. Send for our 1945 catalog postpaid. Spencer's Seed Store, David Spencer Ltd., Box 393C, Vancouver, B.C.

Ladies, Gentlemen

We are still at your service. Write for low price list. Prompt service. Standard Distributors, Box 72 Regina, Sask.

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Want Normal Pep, Vim, Vitality?

Does weak, rundown, exhausted condition make you feel fagged out, old? Try Ostrex. Contains general tonics, stimulants, often needed after 30 or 40. Supplies iron, calcium, phosphorus, vitamin B1. Helps you get normal pep, vim, vitality. Introductory size Ostrex Tonic Tablets only 35c. For sale at all good drug stores everywhere.

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Golden Kidney-Bladder Treatment. Lasting relief \$5.00; Golden Tonic Remedy—invigorates, energizes, \$5.00; Colds? Take "Oral Cold Vaccine" tablets, \$2.00. GOLDEN DRUGS, Dept. G, St. Mary's and Hargrave, Winnipeg.

STOP ITCHING. Tortures of Eczema, Psoriasis, Ringworm, Athlete's Foot and other skin irritations, with Eli's Ointment No. 5, prescription of noted skin specialist. Itch relieved promptly, skin healed quickly or money refunded. \$1.00, \$2.00.

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STUFFY NOSE?

Nose plugged up? Head cold threatening? Just smear **NOSTROLINE** in each nostril. Feel clogged mucous loosen, stuffiness vanish, breathing passages come clear. Relief is instant. **NOSTROLINE** clears head, stops discharge, relieves catarrh, head colds. Convenient. Pleasant. Adults and children. 50c—all druggists.

'NOSTROLINE'
CLIFTON, BRISTOL, ENGLAND

Blood Donor's Clinic

At a recent meeting of the Red Cross it was decided to form a Blood Donor's Clinic and representatives from the following districts were present to support the project: Binscarth, Silvertown, Endcliffe and Inglis.

The following committees were set up: chairman, Rev. M. J. Cooney; business manager, Mrs. E. E. Thompson, registrar of donors, Geo. Smellie; medical doctors, Dr. Shaw, Dr. Brownlee, Dr. Sharman, Dr. Bernstein and Dr. McManus. —*Russell, Man.*

Splendid Red Cross Collection

At the annual meeting of the Saltcoats branch of the Red Cross, officers were elected for the coming year as follows: president, G. H. Gunn; first vice-president, E. Hughes; second vice-president, Mrs. L. R. McNutt; secretary, Mrs. G. Thorstenson; treasurer, Mrs. A. Gale. The Saltcoats branch collected during the year \$2,153 and sent \$1,800 to headquarters.

Sixty blood donors organized by the Saltcoats and district board of trade recently made the trip to Yorkton. More such trips are being arranged, as the need is quite urgent.—*Saltcoats, Man.*

Poultry Pool Shipment

The Poultry Pool in December made a shipment of 9,321 pounds, mostly chicken, total value, \$2,212. This shipment was followed by a pre-Christmas shipment also of considerable size.—*Vista, Man.*

Fowl Supper

A recent fowl supper put on by the Women's Institute in the Endcliffe school realized \$69. An enjoyable program of songs and recitations was given after the supper.—*Endcliffe, Man.*

Celebrate Golden Wedding Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Matheson of the Penrith district recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. They were married at Wellseley County, Ontario, and came to Manitoba in the spring of 1895, settling on a farm seven miles northwest of Binscarth in what later became known as the Penrith district. Although Mr. Matheson does not farm his own land, they still reside on the farm. Some 18 members of the family and relatives enjoyed dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Matheson, the table being centred with a three-tier wedding cake. Many cards and telegrams were received and during the afternoon and evening friends called to offer congratulations and to talk over old times. Mr. and Mrs. Matheson are held in the highest esteem by all who know them.—*Penrith, Man.*

A Worthwhile Effort

The Silvertown community suffered from a windstorm last August when the church stable was blown off its foundation. A working party has been organized to put it back in shape for winter use. It is also planned to make one half into a skating rink for the youngsters.—*Silvertown, Man.*

Successful Fat Stock Show

At the fat stock show here, 97 animals were sold, realizing the sum of \$12,473.94. The grand championship was won by D. Coulter and the reserve went to W. Cochrane. Widdicombe Brothers won

for the best pair of animals and the Shorthorn special, and Coulter won the Aberdeen Angus special.

Other awards included: 700 pounds, 1, Widdicombe Bros.; 2, W. F. Glassman; 3, A. J. Parr. 700 pounds and under 900 pounds: 1, A. Coulter; 2, Widdicombe Bros.; 3, R. Falloon. 900 pounds and over: 1, W. Cochrane; 2, E. J. S. Honey; 3, E. Woodhouse. Boys' and girls' calf club winners: 1, E. Woodhouse; 2, John Thompson; 3, John Burnett. The judge was F. Robertson, of Winnipeg.

Special prizes: Best pair of animals: 1, Widdicombe Bros.; 2, Vic Murray. Class of four animals: 1, B. Thompson; 2, Ben Lyon.

Best animal, exclusive of grand champion and reserve, Widdicombe Bros.—*Binscarth, Man.*

Fine Red Cross Result

At the annual meeting of the Newdale Red Cross the record sum of \$3,183.35 was shown as having been collected by all parties. Expenses were kept down to rock bottom; consequently the branch was able to send to headquarters the fine sum of \$3,238.33 from its total funds, with \$450 more to be sent as a contribution from surplus bank balance of \$497.

Glossop Community Club reported giving \$335, divided between Red Cross, Soldiers Christmas Boxes, Milk for Britain fund and Blanket fund: Eight hundred and twenty-one articles were sent to headquarters.

Officers elected were: H. S. Rungay, president; R. Mason, first vice; Rev. W. J. King, second vice; Mrs. J. M. Lavery, secretary-treasurer; executive—Miss Ross, Mrs. D. R. Bradley, Mrs. J. Goldie, Mrs. J. Hetherington, Mrs. Art Pederson. Next year's objective is the same as this year's—\$1,650. The district, which includes Newdale post office area, Glossop and Mount Calm, is divided into five zones with three canvassers for each, under chairmanship of Wm. Crosbie.

FO. A. E. Lawrence who completed 38 operational flights overseas, recently spent a couple of weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Lawrence, of Newdale. Mrs. A. E. Lawrence is in New Brunswick where the couple enjoyed together the balance of the flying officer's leave.

Chief WO. Geo. W. Hill, 35, son of Geo. E. Hill, Newdale, holds a responsible U.S. army position as officer-in-charge of the General Supplies section, Outgoing Property branch, Stock Control division of the Mira Loma (Cal.) Quartermaster depot, where over 70,000 different items are supplied to the home and overseas forces. CWO Hill has 13 years' service in the U.S. army.

Commission on Taxation of Co-operatives

Continued from page 27

reservations hard to obtain except far in advance, no doubt the Commission decided that the only practicable procedure would be to lay out a definite schedule to be closely adhered to. Perhaps unfinished business at one place can be moved forward to the following place of sitting. If that expedient does not take care of all difficulties the Commission can of course arrange extra sittings, in eastern Canada or in the West, or both, at a later date.



At the bend of the road.



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A SUR-SHOT
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No horse can pull his weight if he's infested with Bots and Worms. Recondition your horses with A SUR-SHOT—the guaranteed capsule treatment—safe, sure, quick, cheap. \$1.50 and \$3.00 boxes from your dealer or by mail.

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\$4.75 PREPAID for Plans & Heater
LOWER COST, LESS WORK RAISING CHICKS in This AMAZING BROODING SYSTEM

Instead of buying a \$60 brooder house and a \$10 brooder, you can now get Smith's Mother Nature Brooding System, which is a brooder house and brooder all in one! All you pay for everything furnished is \$4.75.

Each Unit Broods Up to 150 Chicks
Each unit broods successfully up to 150 chicks 6 to 8 weeks on as little as one gallon a week of kerosene. You can brood as many chicks as you desire by having more than one unit.

Easy to Clean—Safe—Sanitary
It's the lowest cost system we know of! No getting up at nights to see if chicks are warm! Safe! Sanitary—no more crowding and piling up.
Built at home quickly, easily from simple plans any 15-year-old boy can understand, using scrap lumber, old packing cases, or new lumber if desired. Plans and heating system furnished for just \$4.75 postpaid. Investigate this astonishing invention now—before your chicks arrive!

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• CLEAR TITLES
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HAY AND GRAZING LEASES
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MANAGER, LAND DEPT. CG-1-45
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,
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Address

Hudson's Bay Company.
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY, 1670

210 Hambley Pullets Lay 4516 Eggs Nov. 1 to Dec. 3!

That's the record reported by W. Gozard, as he placed his order for 500 Hambley Special Mating White Leghorn Pullets for 1945.



You, too, can make more money with Hambley Chicks. Hundreds of orders now being received for Hambley Chicks. Make sure of your supply. Send your order today with deposit or payment in full. Let us reserve your chicks at time required.

F.O.B. Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage, Dauphin, Swan Lake, Boissevain, Port Arthur, Ont.

	Hambley Qual.	Spec. Mating
W. Leg.	14.25 7.60 4.05	15.75 8.35 4.45
W.L. Pull.	28.50 14.75 7.60	31.00 16.00 8.25
W.L. Ckls.	3.00 2.00 1.00	4.00 2.50 1.50
B. Rocks	15.25 8.10 4.30	16.75 8.85 4.70
B.R. Pull.	25.00 13.00 6.75	28.00 14.50 7.50
B.R. Ckls.	11.00 6.00 3.00	12.00 6.50 3.25
N. Hamps.	15.25 8.10 4.30	16.75 8.85 4.70
N.H. Pull.	25.00 13.00 6.75	28.00 14.50 7.50
N.H. Ckls.	11.00 6.00 3.00	12.00 6.50 3.25

F.O.B. Calgary, Edmonton

W. Leg.	14.00	7.50	3.75	16.00	8.50	4.25
W.L. Pull.	29.00	15.00	7.50	31.00	16.00	8.25
W.L. Ckls.	3.00	2.00	1.00	4.00	2.50	1.50
B. Rocks	16.00	8.50	4.25	18.00	9.50	4.75
B.R. Pull.	27.00	14.00	7.00	29.00	15.00	7.50
B.R. Ckls.	11.00	6.00	3.00	12.00	6.50	3.25
N. Hamps.	16.00	8.50	4.25	18.00	9.50	4.75
N.H. Pull.	27.00	14.00	7.00	29.00	15.00	7.50
N.H. Ckls.	10.00	5.50	2.75	11.00	6.00	3.00

F.O.B. Abbotsford, B.C.

W. Leg.	14.00	7.50	3.75	16.00	8.50	4.25
W.L. Pull.	29.00	15.00	7.50	31.00	16.00	8.25
W.L. Ckls.	3.00	2.00	1.00	4.00	2.50	1.50
B. Rocks	16.00	8.50	4.25	18.00	9.50	4.75
B.R. Pull.	27.00	14.00	7.00	29.00	15.00	7.50
B.R. Ckls.	11.00	6.00	3.00	12.00	6.50	3.25
N. Hamps.	16.00	8.50	4.25	18.00	9.50	4.75
N.H. Pull.	27.00	14.00	7.00	29.00	15.00	7.50
N.H. Ckls.	9.00	5.00	2.75	11.00	6.00	3.00

Guaranteed 100% Live Arrival. Pullets 96% acc. Quantity Discounts given for shipments of 500 Pullets, 1,000 Mixed, in B.C., Alta. and Sask. Club orders invited. Write for details.

Ask for Hambley's 1945 Chick Catalog with Calendar. It's Free!

"Service From 12 Hatcheries"

HAMBLEY Electric HATCHERIES
WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON PORTAGE BOISSEVAIN
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\$100.00 in CASH PRIZES

will be given by Tweddle Chick Hatcheries Limited to thirty-three lucky people who guess the correct or nearest correct number of ordinary white beans contained in a full Imperial Quart Jar. Write to Tweddle Hatcheries for contest rules. Better hurry. Contest closes January 15th, 1945. Tweddle Hatcheries are giving liberal discounts that mean big savings to you. Book your order now—take delivery early and cash in on the double discount. Tweddle chicks are rated highly by poultrymen for their high rate of livability, growth and development. Every Tweddle Chick is from Government Approved bloodstock. Get an earlier start than usual—order Tweddle chicks now—Tweddle chicks bring you faster and bigger returns. Free catalog. **TWEDDLE CHICK HATCHERIES LIMITED** Regina, Ontario

ORDER SPRING CHICKS NOW!

Whether you can take delivery this month, or later on, it's desirable to order well in advance to get what you want in breed, quantity and delivery date. If you can take care of them, you'll likely want January-February chicks. But whatever you want and when, we urge that you take stock, and order well in advance.

BRAY HATCHERY
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NOW is the Time to Order

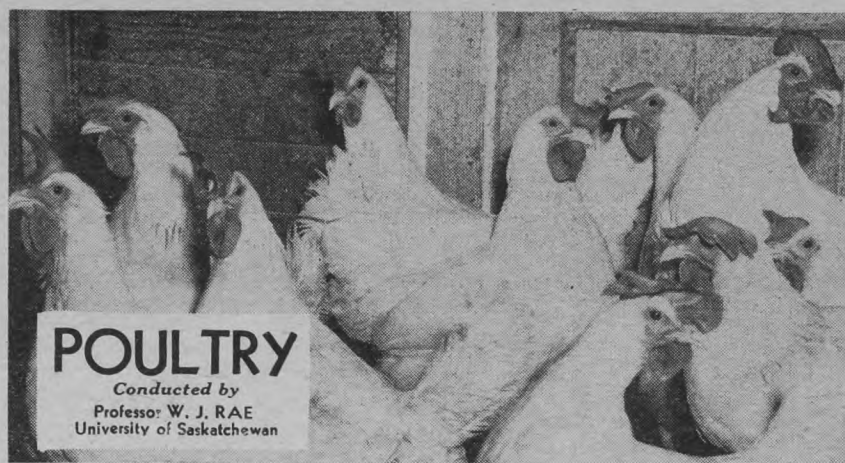
Hundreds of our 1944 customers report complete satisfaction and are ordering for next season NOW. Make sure of success with your flock, too, by reserving Regina Electric Chicks TODAY. A deposit will assure delivery date.

	Regina Approved	Regina "R.R."
W. Leg.	14.25 7.60 4.05	15.75 8.35 4.45
W.L. Pull.	28.50 14.75 7.60	31.00 16.00 8.25
W.L. Ckls.	3.00 2.00 1.00	4.00 2.50 1.50
B. Rocks	15.25 8.10 4.30	16.75 8.85 4.70
B.R. Pull.	25.00 13.00 6.75	28.00 14.50 7.50
B.R. Ckls.	11.00 6.00 3.00	12.00 6.50 3.25
N. Hamps.	15.25 8.10 4.30	16.75 8.85 4.70
N.H. Pull.	25.00 13.00 6.75	28.00 14.50 7.50
N.H. Ckls.	11.00 6.00 3.00	12.00 6.50 3.25

Guaranteed 100% Live Arr. Pullets 96% accurate. **HATCHING EGGS WANTED** Full season's supply from Sask. Govt. Approved Flocks. Write for prices.

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POULTRY

Conducted by
Professor W. J. RAE
University of Saskatchewan

The above-average laying flock generally contains about seven pullets for each four hens retained for breeding.

Selecting Turkeys for Breeding

THE external appearance of turkeys is, as yet, the best method for the selection of breeding stock.

Since turkeys are grown primarily for meat, it is only natural that the emphasis should be placed on breast development and muscling of the legs. The market demand today is for a medium-sized and full breasted bird; the old-style, heavy, deep, slab-sided turkeys are very difficult to sell to advantage. Therefore, it is essential that proper care be taken to select the right kind of turkey to be kept in the breeding flock. Every bird should be handled before being allowed to remain in the breeding pen. It is much better to breed from a few good birds than to breed from a large flock of poor individuals.

The main points to emphasize in selection are length and width of back, spring of rib, fullness of breast, and length of keel bone. The birds finally selected should be as free as possible from all prominence at the front of the keel. When examining two birds of the same age and weight, the bird with the shorter shanks will have the plumper carcass. No one breed possesses all the desirable characteristics. The best results are likely to be achieved by selecting good strains within our present breeds rather than by crossing or introducing new varieties. Early maturing qualities should be considered, although very little can be done about this characteristic at this time of the year. The proper time to select for maturity is in the fall. The pullets and gobblers which mature earliest are the most desirable breeders.

The Well-bred Flock

THE estimated average egg production of the hens of western Canada is slightly over 100 eggs per year, with most of these eggs laid in the spring months (April to June). A flock of such hens cannot be considered a profitable flock. Each hundred hens in any flock will eat just under half a bushel of feed per day, worth, at present prices, about fifty cents, and unless they are producing at least two dozen eggs per day throughout the year, they are being maintained at a loss. And yet, there are many flocks with average production of from 150 to 200 eggs per hen per year. Such production is not a matter of chance; it has come about through the careful selection of the breeding stock, coupled with good management. In a detailed study of these good flocks, it was found that they possessed five characteristics in common:

First, there was a reasonable relationship maintained between the number of old hens and the number of pullets. A proportion of 60 to 70 pullets to

30 to 40 hens was found to be the average. Every poultryman with a good flock culled out 60 to 70 per cent of his flock each year and replaced them with pullets. The selected hens were then used as breeders. Second, the pullets were hatched in April or early May so that they would be ready to lay about the end of October at about six months of age. Third, the pullets laid 50 to 60 per cent production during the winter months from November to April. During the early winter, the older hens were moulting and preparing themselves for the production of large numbers of eggs for the hatching season. Fourth, the broody habit was discouraged. Every time a hen went broody, she was placed in a broody coop as soon as possible, and if the habit persisted, she was culled out and marketed. Fifth, the birds were encouraged to lay as late as possible in the fall. In other words, late moulting is desirable. When a bird moults early, say in July, she is not laying when good-sized eggs are worth more. A 40 per cent production in August and September was found to be a good goal to aim at.

Cross-breeding Not Recommended

SINCE the cross-breeding of poultry is being practised by some poultrymen and cross-bred chicks are being distributed in certain areas of western Canada, it would seem that a few observations on this system of breeding might be timely.

The chief advantage of cross-breeding is that hatchability is generally better than that obtained from the average pure-bred flock. This is a very important aspect from the hatcheryman's standpoint.

On the other hand, attention must be given to the limitations of cross-breeding. In the first place, the cross-breeds are useless for breeding purposes, because the good qualities observed in the cross-breeds do not carry on into future generations. Therefore, two foundation breeding flocks of pure-breeds must be maintained. Secondly, increased egg production cannot be expected unless both breeds used have been bred for good production.

Lately, certain crosses have been made which produce progeny difficult to distinguish from pure-breeds. This has been a disturbing factor in flock approval work, and has caused considerable trouble for the breeder and the hatcheryman.

No doubt, there is a place for cross-breeding because; for some poultrymen, it may be especially interesting and profitable, but until more people understand the basic principles of poultry breeding, cross-breeding should not be adopted generally in the West.

Two Years of Wartime Poultry Production in Canada*

	1942	1943
Number of Chickens	68,105,800	74,960,500
Number of Turkeys	4,214,500	2,861,900
Chicks Hatched	43,576,471	58,840,835
Average Egg Production Per Hen	115 eggs	116 eggs
Eggs Produced	280,253,000 doz.	315,027,000 doz.
Value of Eggs Produced	\$81,305,000	\$100,366,000
Eggs Delivered to Special Products Board for Overseas	1,251,198 cases	1,121,427 cases
Per Capita Consumption of Eggs	22.05 doz.	23.69 doz.

*In 1944, 70,513,862 chicks were hatched and, up to October 31, 2,664,324 cases (30 dozen per case) of eggs were converted into egg powder for shipment to Britain.

CHICK BROODERS

500-CHICK CAPACITY

JAMESWAY

Coal—\$27.30 Wood—\$28.95
Electric—\$55.75

BROWER

Coal—\$26.50 Wood—\$26.50

1945 Baby Chick Prices

HANSEY STANDARD CHICKS

(Approved Banded Male Matings)

	Mar. 1 to May 16	May 17 to End of Seas.
B.R. Mixed	15.25 8.10	14.25 7.60
B.R. Pullets	25.00 13.00	23.00 12.00
N.H. Mixed	15.25 8.10	14.25 7.60
N.H. Pullets	25.00 13.00	23.00 12.00
B.R. Ckls.	11.00 6.00	11.00 6.00
N.H. Ckls.	11.00 6.00	11.00 6.00

HANSEY R.O.P. Sired DOUBLE HH CHICKS

B.R. Mixed	16.75 8.85	15.75 8.35
B.R. Pullets	28.00 14.50	26.00 13.50
N.H. Mixed	16.75 8.85	15.75 8.35
N.H. Pullets	28.00 14.50	26.00 13.50
B.R. Ckls.	12.00 6.50	12.00 6.50
N.H. Ckls.	12.00 6.50	12.00 6.50

HANSEY R.O.P. Sired WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

W.L. Mixed	15.75 8.35	14.75 7.85
W.L. Pullets	31.00 16.00	29.00 15.00
W.L. Ckls.	3.00 2.00	3.00 2.00

100% live arr. gtd. Pullets 96% accur.

FREE! Poultry Handbook

HANSEY CHICK HATCHERIES LIMITED

1195 Main St. Winnipeg, Man.

ORDER THE . . . R.O.P. CO-OP. BRED TO LAY

R.O.P. Sired chicks for greater profits over feed costs, and our R.O.P. chicks for better breeding stock.

	Unsexed-Chicks	Pullet Chicks
S.C.W. Leghorns	\$15.75 \$8.35	\$31.00 \$16.50
B.P.R. & W. Rocks	16.75 8.85	28.00 14.50
S.C. Red & N. Hamps	16.75 8.85	28.00 14.50
White Wyandottes	18.00 9.50	30.00 15.50

Cockerel Chicks
S.C.W. Leghorns \$3.00 2.00
Heavy Breeds 11.00 6.00
100% live arrival and 96% Pullet Accuracy guaranteed. A deposit of \$3.00 per 100 unsexed, and \$6.00 per 100 pullets will book your order.

SASK. R.O.P. BREEDERS CO-OPERATIVE HATCHERY MARKETING ASSOCIATION Ltd.
19 Hochelaga St. E., Moose Jaw, Sask. 225 Third Ave. N., Saskatoon, Sask.

STEWART CHICKS

Success can be yours by ordering Stewart chicks that LIVE, GROW, LAY, PAY. Popular prices. 100% live arrivals. First hatch February 12. Write for 1945 illustrated catalog and price list.

Tune in our Old Time Program every Thursday, 9.30 p.m. M.D.T., over CFCN, Calgary, 1010 kc.

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SOPLY CHICKS

It pays to get better stock direct from this noted poultry breeding plant.

L. F. SOLL
Lakeview Poultry Farm Westholme B.O.
Write now for a catalogue.

THE CHICKS WHICH GIVE RESULTS



MORE THAN EVER BEFORE
is it necessary to raise GOOD BIRDS. Twenty-five years of effort and experience is behind the production of our famous chicks. Help to ENSURE your SUCCESS by ordering your chicks early from one of our Hatcheries.

	Unsexed	Pullets
White Leghorns	\$14.00	\$29.00
Rocks, Red, New Hamps.	15.00	28.00
Light Sussex	17.00	30.00
Leghorn Ckls. \$3-100; Heavy Ckls., \$8-100		


Super Chicks from flocks headed by R.O.P. Males Leghorns 16.00 32.00
Rocks, Reds, New Hamps. 17.00 32.00
Leghorn Ckls., \$4-100; Heavy Ckls., \$10-100
96% Sexing Accuracy Guaranteed

Order NOW—avoid disappointment and remember—
"IT'S RESULTS THAT COUNT"

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BOX G, LANGLEY PRAIRIE, B.C.
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THE WHICH RESULTS



"Attention Poultrymen"

EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT in raising chicks is **ESSENTIAL**. Our booklet **"RAISING CHICKS FOR PROFIT"** will help you to raise a healthy flock and **AVOID LOSSES**.

It contains valuable information on raising from day-old to laying stage, feeding formulas, etc. 25c per copy; free to customers.

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LIVABILITY & PRODUCTION
SINCE 1912



BOLIVAR

DON'T KEEP CHICKENS, MAKE THEM KEEP YOU.

RAISE BOLIVAR R.O.P. SIRE

Leghorn, Barred Rock, R.I. Red or Improved New Hampshire Chicks.

Price per 100	Unsexed	Pullets
Leghorns	\$14.00	\$29.00
Hamps., Rocks, Reds.	15.00	28.00

SPECIAL CHICKS

Leghorns	16.00	33.00
Hamps., Rocks, Reds.	17.00	30.00
Cockerels, per 100		
Leghorns	\$3.00	Heavy Breeds \$8.00

Illustrated folder on request.

There are more **BOLIVAR** chicks sold than any strain in British Columbia.

"THERE MUST BE A REASON"

BOLIVAR HATCHERIES Limited

R.R.4, New Westminster, B.C.
A Specialized R.O.P. Breeding Plant.

TAYLOR-MADE CHICKS
XXX PROFIT CHICKS

White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, New Hampshire, R.I. Reds, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Light Sussex, Buff Orpingtons. Orders booked with a deposit of \$5.00 on each 100, balance before shipment.

GUARANTEE 100 PER CENT DELIVERED

We have breeders in Ontario supplying us with Hatching Eggs from Approved and R.O.P. Sired Flocks. Send your Order NOW for Spring Delivery.

Alex. Taylor Hatcheries
362 Furby Street Winnipeg, Man.

THERE'S EXTRA PROFIT FOR YOU

—right from the start—with Top Notch chicks. Yes! extra profits in the form of discounts. (1) Discount for booking your order early. (2) Discount for taking early delivery. Top Notch chicks not only save you money from the start, every Top Notch chick is Government Approved — from bloodtested breeders assuring you fast growing, livable chicks. If you are already a Top Notch customer we need not say more. If you have never purchased Top Notch chicks send for catalog and price list and read the success many poultrymen have had with Top Notch Chicks.

TOP NOTCH CHICKERIES
GUELPH, ONT.

R.O.P. SIRE

W. Leghorns, B. Rocks, R. I. Reds

APPROVED
New Hampshire

Order Chicks Early

Price per 100	Unsexed	Pullets
W. Leghorns	\$14.00	\$29.00
Hamps., Rocks, Reds.	15.00	28.00

Cockerels per 100

W. Leghorns	\$3.00	Heavy Breeds \$8.00
-------------	--------	---------------------

Sexing Accuracy Guaranteed
96% for W. Leghorns, 95% on Heavy Breeds

Write for our **"FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY"** Booklet and 1945 Price List

J. H. MUFFORD & SONS
Box G. MILNER, B.C.

FARMING DOWN NORTH

Continued from page 6

supplied by police and missions for their dogs, as a rule. In the larger settlements, the town may rule that dogs must be kept some distance out of town for sanitation purposes and to reduce noise. Dogs in this area are driven in a tandem hitch and pull a toboggan-like sleigh.

A Rough Rugged Country

AIR is the modern mode of travel and is used by a few of the more prosperous trappers to go to and from their trap lines. Daily service is supplied by commercial airways as far north as Yellowknife and Norman Mills, which places also have the farthest north wheel runways in the river basin. From Yellowknife to Eldorado, and from Norman Mills to Aklavik, service is also supplied by commercial lines, but schedules are wide apart. Float or ski-equipped planes must be used on the latter routes. Norseman planes are commonly used in the northern runs, and Boeings and Loadstars from Edmonton to Yellowknife and Norman Mills. The R.C.A.F. use a plane for defense work, and some commercial planes are also in use at large points. The northern bush pilot is in a country which taxes his skill and ingenuity to the limit at times, when weather works again him. Rivers and lakes are his main guides, but when obscured from view by fog or storm, he must resort to other tactics. Due to the abundance of lakes and rivers, he seldom wants for a landing field. Freeze-up and break-up time are most dangerous, as the landing spaces available may not suit the landing gear he is wearing.

On leaving Edmonton for the north, the traveller goes through or over farming land until he reaches the vicinity of Fort Vermilion. From there on is more muskeg, rocks and forests. Timber fringes the shoreline of the waterways (which are the highways) all the way to Aklavik. River banks vary in height, but are seldom over 200 feet, until the rapids are reached, near the Arctic Circle. Some distance north of Fort Simpson, mountains become more prominent and are visible on the east as well as the west. These mountains continue to be present intermittently until the delta is reached. The Mackenzie River has not a rapid current, but most of its tributaries are fast or turbulent. The main river flows at about four miles per hour most places. As a result of fast tributaries which come in frequently, the river water is loaded with sediment. At Fort Simpson, where the greater Mackenzie is met by the rapid Liard, the two waters can be distinguished at Wrigley, sixty miles down stream. The Liard water is very muddy and brown in color and the Mackenzie quite clear. Fish do not like dirty water and are more plentiful on the east shore for this reason. At Eldorado, on the east end of Great Bear Lake, bedrock is exposed, and trees grow only in the lower land where soil has collected. Evidence of the glacial age is engraved on the rocks; and scars from this cause are quite visible from a plane at 5,000 feet.

A Wide Range of Vegetation

TREES are found along the river, down to Aklavik, which is nearly on tide-water. The trees at the northern point are mainly spruce, poplar, alder, and willow, the last two being little more than shrubs at their northern limits. The northern limits of some of the more common trees and shrubs are as follows: Jack pine was last seen at Fort Simpson. Saskatoons and strawberries were seen at the Arctic Circle. Junipers, cedars and gooseberries were thriving at Fort Good Hope, raspberries at Arctic Red River, and high bush cranberries and larch at Fort McPherson. At Aklavik the following were noted: Spruce, 18 inches in diameter and about 50 feet high; birch and poplar, six inches in diameter and about 20 feet high. Willow, alders and

cinqufoil or potentilla, were the last woody plants found on mountain sides on the edge of barren land.

Other native plants of economic importance found at Aklavik were cloudberry, dewberry, rock cranberry, marsh marigold, monkshood, roses, red currant, spirea, and crowberry.

All common leaf vegetables do well, such as cabbage, cauliflower, chinese cabbage, and lettuce. Common spinach bolts readily, due to the long hours of sunlight. Early peas produce satisfactorily. Root vegetables such as beets, carrots, radish, swedes and potatoes are satisfactory most seasons, but growth is much slower than with leaf crops. Broadbeans are generally satisfactory. Onions must be transplanted in order to gain fair size. Rhubarb was of poor variety. Beans and corn are not grown satisfactorily. Cucurbits and tomatoes do well under glass. As we progress southward, the list of vegetables which can be grown increases, and at Yellowknife, Fort Smith and Fort Simpson, corn, tomatoes and cucurbits such as early cucumbers, pumpkin, squash, marrow and melons can be matured.

Other well known shrubs, fruits, flowers and weeds were found growing at the following points: Aklavik — alyssum, bachelor's-button, forget-me-not, nasturtium, petunias, pansies, snapdragon, marigold, and the weeds fox-tail and knotweed; McPherson and Arctic River—Amur maple, aquilegia, delphinium, dianthus, poppies, pansies, sweet william, tame raspberries, villosa lilac, caragana, Kentucky bluegrass, western rye grass, chickweed and dandelion; Fort Norman and Norman Mills—tame strawberries, gladioli, sweet peas (chickweed, shepherd's purse and foxtail were troublesome); Yellowknife and Fort Smith appeared to suit the following introduced plants—anchusa, bleeding heart, peonies, sweet william, gaillardia, veronica, tiger lily, iris, tame strawberries and raspberries, Compass cherry, crab apples, Opata plums, spirea, villosa lilac, amur maple, mountain ash, virgata creeper, rugosa rose, sea buckthorn, tatarian honeysuckle and box elder. Most of the common weeds were present at the southern part listed and thriving. English sparrows were seen at Smith and Simpson.

Who Lives Down North?

HUMAN inhabitants consist of natives (American Indian and Eskimo), white trappers, traders, missionaries, army signal men, police, doctors, teachers, miners and others.

The Indians north of latitude 60 live mostly a nomadic life. In the winter they locate near their traplines and in the summer will be found in a tent near water, where fish are easily obtained for dog and human food. Game is used for food when obtainable. Seven or more tribes of Indians are represented in the river basin from the Beaver in the south to the Hare and Kutchin in the north. At Arctic Red River and Fort McPherson, the first Eskimo is seen, and at Aklavik the mission children are about half Indian and half Eskimo. The natives are good trappers and hunters and many in the Aklavik delta area own considerable equipment in the form of power boats, nets and trapping equipment. Several also have comfortable, well furnished homes in the northern settlements. The majority, however, spend as they make and their prosperity rises and falls with the price of furs and luck of the catch.

Church missions, including schools, are located at all large settlements. They serve a very useful purpose in teaching the rudiments of book knowledge to all who will come, and in supplying religious teaching where little is known or practised.

Four doctors endeavor to serve the natives in the Mackenzie basin area. Their task is stupendous when conditions and sickness are normal, but becomes impossible when epidemics break out. Much credit is due these men who work long hours, travel long distances and in most cases work under adverse conditions. Four hospitals for natives are operated north of 60, namely, at Fort Simpson, Hay River, Fort Norman, and Aklavik. These are well equipped and generally well staffed.

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What They Work At

MINING, trapping and fishing, lumbering and farming are the industries of the North.

Mining so far is localized around Yellowknife for gold, Eldorado for radium, and Norman Wells for oil. Other minerals and coal are present in paying quantities at various points, but so far have not been operated commercially. Trapping and fishing were the first occupations practised in this area and are still the main ones at all points, except in the mining and oil areas mentioned. On the Arctic islands and tundra area, the Arctic fox supplies the main fur, though seal, polar bear and a few walrus are taken. The Mackenzie delta area is a paradise for muskrat hunters, and all rat furs are taken between April and June 15. These trappers also catch a few mink, beaver, marten and otter. Up river a variety of furs are taken, from weasel to bear. The reindeer pastures are east of Aklavik, where the Dominion government supervises a herd of reindeer. They are increasing, and in time it is hoped will supply food and raiment to the natives. Fishing is carried on for the sole purpose of obtaining food for dogs and men. As a dog will require a good-sized fish per day, the owner has to be on the job continually to keep his team supplied. Nets placed in eddies at the river bank provide the common method of obtaining fish. The fish caught will generally be conies, herring or whitefish. The surplus will be cleaned and dried for later use. Whitefish makes a good food when dried, but conies become rancid, due to the high percentage of oil. Surplus fish at northern points where soil frost is high, are also preserved by digging down to frost, laying in the fish, and covering with moss. Lake trout and blue fish or grayling, and pike can be caught on hooks in the lakes and rivers.

TIMBER of sawlog size is found at many points along the river, but the areas are generally not large, or have been logged off in earlier years. Small portable mills are being operated at a few points, however. Timbers for mine bracing are cut at Eldorado and Yellowknife, and firewood for the settlements and wood burning steamers is cut at all points. Oil burners are being installed in many government institutions, however, as the fuel oil is supplied from Norman Wells at a reasonable cost. Coal from the Arctic Ocean is used to a small extent at Aklavik and other Arctic settlements.

The first missionaries who established settlements in the river nearly 100 years ago attempted to make them self-contained by growing grain, gardens, and maintaining livestock. Fort Smith and Simpson were the most successful in this attempt, and today we find each point has several milk cows and a few work horses. The horses are gradually being displaced by tractors and trucks, but the cows are kept quite satisfactorily. Tame hay and native marsh grass is cut for winter forage, and some grain for winter feed is produced. Hens are kept for eggs by enthusiastic settlers at all settlements, and successfully, in that fresh eggs are obtained. Heat and artificial light is supplied in winter and complete strong screening, as protection from dogs, is supplied in summer. All feed is shipped in from the prairies, except at Smith and Simpson. Eggs so produced are very costly, but are fresh, which is more than eggs from the outside are. Some consider this a justifiable expense. Outsiders appear to get accustomed to tinned milk, but not to stale eggs.

On leaving the Mackenzie River area in a plane, which takes you from latitude 60 to Edmonton in a few hours, one can not help but think of those hardy pioneers who took months to cover the same distance, and other months to explore an unknown course. We can visualize Mackenzie travelling down the mighty river, prepared at every bend to cope with dangerous water, going through the ramparts which were considered taboo by the natives and eventually arriving at Point Separation and the Arctic Ocean. His must have been a great satisfaction, even though he did not realize the full value of his discovery.

BEAR SLAYER

Continued from page 10

quivering leaf went unnoted by him. Sharpe knew the ways of wild things as the elder Fearby could never hope to know them; most of his childhood had been spent close to them. Old Eben never dreamed that when the boy was working alone, the deer and other wild folk would often wander into the very clearing.

It was wonderful, this mountainous back country of the Rockies, an unsurveyed paradise of virgin forest, white-toothed peaks and rocky passes, yet there was a vague sense of menace too, for here the wilderness remained in all its primal mystery and strength. Down in the rock strewn valley Sharpe followed, the sun had not yet penetrated and the air tasted of frost. On the slopes above the trees had begun to turn, ranging from straw yellow of birch, to the deep antique red and chocolate of the hardwoods. Buckthorn and cat-briar along the stream banks achieved here and there patches of pure carmine.

In a half hour the boy reached the Divide and stopped to breathe the team. From there on his journey would be easier, fifteen miles down grade to Sibley. Not far from the wagon trail he saw a great log, long dead, which had recently been ripped to pieces. A bear had undoubtedly ripped the punky wood apart in search of grubs. Sharpe moved over to the spot. In the soft loam beside the log were three or four tracks. They were like the broad bare footprints of a giant, with narrow heels and a high instep. He gave a start at the sight for he knew the hallmark of the grizzly.

As Sharpe stood looking down there came the sound of hurrying feet behind him and his brother Lon broke out of the undergrowth panting as from a long run. He was hatless and coatless but he carried his small .22 rifle. Half sobbing he leaned against a tree to get his breath.

"I'm going to town with you," he cried. "Pa can't stop me. There isn't any work to do on the place today and Pa knows it. All he wants me to stay home for is to make me suffer. I'm going in if I have to follow after the team."

Sharpe waited till the gust of his brother's outburst had subsided. "We got to think of Mom," he argued. "Pa'll go and take it out on her, you know that; and she can't stand much more—"

MUCH as he wanted his brother's company on the long trek, he was steeling himself to the painful duty of sending him back home, when a black patch of shadow amid the distant thickets suddenly moved, showing itself as a huge grizzly risen on its hind legs in the undergrowth. As the fur-clad giant turned to face the pair the greyish patch of fur that ran like a blaze across its brow and face proclaimed it as a bald-face grizzly.

For a long moment the boys stood staring silently, Sharpe's hand gripping his brother's arm. Suddenly the bear precipitated matters. Instead of slipping like a shadow into the thickets, he dropped to all fours and advanced slowly upon them, ears flattened, small porcine eyes glaring like grey steel. Sharpe read murder in the little eyes of the monster, and every reflex of his nervous system writhed and clamored, urging him to headlong flight. Yet his brain knew that that would be fatal. Even if they ran their fastest the bear could easily overtake them; if they took to the trees one of them would be scooped off before he had climbed a dozen feet. Quietly he spoke to his brother:

"Back away, easy like, Lon, and go down to the team. Get Pa's rifle out of the wagon box and bring it back. I'll keep him busy till you get it."

He thrust Lon quietly but forcibly behind him as he spoke and still facing the bear, began moving away on a diagonal course through the bushes. The grizzly had dropped to all fours again but Sharpe knew by faint rustlings in the brush that it was following along a converging course through the

thickets. It was not timidity simply the proclivity of all wild things for indirection, that kept the brute from charging him at once.

Another faint rustling told him that the grizzly was moving faster than he was. Sharpe found himself hurrying. It was all he could do to keep from running. He forced himself to stop, calling up all the control of his nature to calm his jittering nerves.

Abruptly then he was startled by the sight of the grizzly risen up on its hind-quarters some twenty yards in front of him. Its porcine muzzle was wrinkled back over yellowed fangs, and lurid flames of savagery boiled in the depths of its enigmatic little eyes, which were reddish, not green, as in most animals. In its attitude was a sinister stillness, an unhurried self-confidence, utterly remorseless.

Sharpe moved forward a few more feet, then stopped. For a whole minute

the grizzly held his pose, reared a good six feet above the brush, looking vaster than anything the boy had ever seen, the great forepaws with their saber-like claws big around as dinner plates, dangling together on the matted chest. Sharpe's nerves were snapping from strain, the frantic urge to every nerve to shout, yell, run headlong, try some desperate trick, yet the quiet voice of judgment repressed the wild impulse, for the brain of this creature, he knew, was the most unpredictable in all the wilderness. Impossible to tell what

he might do next.

Then, as he waited there, waiting for Lon to come or for some interruption from the forest roundabout, there came the terrified whinny of one of the horses—old Dave—and the grizzly's head turned in the direction of the sound, his mask wrinkled in a silent snarl, ears pricked with savage alertness.

THE hard smashing report of old Eben Fearby's deer rifle filled the forest just here and a puff of white smoke swirled upward from the thickets a hundred yards down grade. The grizzly let out a coughing grunt and clawed savagely at its chest. Lon's bullet had told, but not mortally; it had merely turned the monster into fourteen hundred pounds of furious destruction. For a moment the creature made weird overhand swimming strokes with his forepaws above the brush, then with a roar like close thunder he hurled himself downgrade like a great undulating boulder, the loose hide rolling from side to side on his shoulders. Ahead Sharpe saw Lon run desperately out of the brush. Shouting, he rushed in pursuit, drawing his only weapon, a horn-handled skinning knife with a four-inch blade.

Only the peculiar method of a grizzly's attack saved Lon's life that day. For a charging bear depends upon the smashing blows of its forepaws to strike down prey, and uses its teeth only when the quarry is down. Twice the monster actually overtook the boy, but the second which it took to squat back on its haunches and strike with armed forepaw caused the blow to miss each time by a margin of inches.

Dodging desperately and sobbing as he ran, Lon was streaking across an open clearing when his foot slipped on a loose rock and he went sprawling full length, dropping his rifle which went slithering down slope. By the time he could roll over and draw up his legs protectively, the grizzly was rearing over him, its red froth-flaked jaws agape. Then, in the very nick of time, when rescue seemed beyond hope, Sharpe flung himself into the breach.

No Viking or warrior of old ever faced greater odds than did this seventeen-year-old that morning in defense of his brother. It was such a situation as a hunter of the Stone Age might have faced in an attack upon a cave bear or sabertooth; the craft and courage of the boy pitted against the resistless strength of a fourteen hundred pound monster. With all his force Sharpe drove his knife blade into the grizzly's fore shoulder, leaping back as he did so—and only just in time. For the bear whirled about



at the pain of the stab, striking a boxer's blow that would have felled an ox. It missed the boy by a mere margin of inches. Shouting, half sobbing, Sharpe dodged, sidestepped and darted in again from the side, sinking his short and ineffectual weapon again to the hilt. That was enough. Forgetful of the quarry that lay helpless beneath his paws, the grizzly turned upon his tormentor in a furious charge.

Already Lon had scrambled to his feet and dodged behind a nearby tree, where he crouched sobbing and shaking in every limb. A half minute later it became his turn to plumb the depths of human courage for the sake of his brother, for within the first thirty yards a murderous paw caught Sharpe between the shoulders knocking him face down and half senseless. Lon rushed to retrieve the fallen rifle, and loaded it with trembling hands. Sharpe meantime had rolled onto his back and was kicking desperately at the grizzly's snout that hung over him. The bear merely opened its maw, its jaws closed upon one of the flying feet, and held.

AS Lon came running with loaded gun he saw his brother dangling head down by his left leg from the grizzly's jaws, his head almost drubbing the ground, stabbing frantically into the belly of the beast with the hunting knife he still gripped in his right hand. At every stab the bear let out a choking roar, but did not release the imprisoned foot. As Lon dashed up the grizzly drew Sharpe's body against his chest in the grip of his vast forepaws. It would have been all over with Sharpe in another minute had not Lon fired at a distance of four feet, directly into the bear's neck.

Strangling on a geyser of blood in its throat, the grizzly dropped his quarry and fell to tearing big chunks of fur from its several wounds, uttering roar after roar like a lion. Utterly crazed and bellowing in full volume he charged blindly into a nearby tree. Sharpe staggered to his feet and snatching the rifle from Lon, reloaded in a trice and sent another bullet into the monster—a deliberate brain shot that felled the brute in his tracks.

For a space thereafter the two boys gazed at the fallen giant. Lon's reaction was an outburst of stormy tears and sobbing, as if he were heart-broken. But Sharpe stood dry-eyed and silent as one drained of all emotion, his face was pale from the pain of a badly wrenched ankle, and the stress he had been through, but there was victory written there. Those inexorable forces against which he had been pitted so long were somehow epitomized in the dead grizzly; and Sharpe in some subtle way had attained to manhood in the past half hour.

Suddenly Lon cried a sharp warning, his arm pointing up the slope. Reared above the brush but five hundred feet away was another grizzly, undoubtedly the mate of the beast just killed, for a red fury burned in its little eyes. Sharpe had already reloaded the rifle. With the weapon held in readiness he did now what few of the most experienced big game hunters have ever ventured to do—he moved slowly forward to meet the bear. Something within him knew that he would act swiftly, surely, exactly right at the moment of crisis.

Three hundred feet, and the bear emitted a thunderous roar and dropped slowly to all fours. As it did so Sharpe

fired upward into the wide open mouth, one of the most effective of all shots known to the grizzly hunter. Followed a tremendous threshing amid the bushes, and a succession of bawling protesting roars, hoarse rasping cough upon cough, each a bit feebler than the last. Then silence.

Abruptly, in that flabby reaction that follows tension, Sharpe dropped down on a log, his gun across his knees. He was breathing hoarsely, as if after a run, not from any exertion, but from the fierce play of life and death just passed. Sweat ran down from his forehead, but his brain was almost frighteningly clear. It was as if his head were higher up than it had been, in a realm of pure air, and no longer low mid the heavy gases of human quandary.

Somewhere deep in the conifers, a little bird whose throat was a silver lute, called several times and it was like the voice of Nature herself proclaiming balance restored and a victory won. Sharpe gave a little laugh for there had come over him the strange feeling that he would never be afraid of anything again.

Lon came up presently and he spoke in a calm matter of fact tone. "We got work ahead of us. Got to skin out these two critters 'fore we go on. We can sell the hides down in Sibley, most like, or anyhow collect the reg'lar bounty price."

We. Lon's eyes glowed. He was not to be sent home.

As Sharpe got up he winced with the pain of his twisted ankle. "I'll start the skinnin' job," he said. "You go fetch the team. My ankle's fair crooked where the b'ar's teeth got me."

MRS. FEARBY came hurrying out from the cabin as the buckboard appeared around the bend of the wood's road four days later. It was twenty-four hours later than Sharpe had expected to be back and his mother's face was tense with worry. "Whatever happened?" she cried, coming up.

Sharpe got down, still limping.

"We had a brush with a couple of grizzlies up on the Divide," he told her casually. "We shot both of 'em."

"Grizzlies!" She twisted her hands together. "You didn't get hurt?"

"My ankle was twisted, but it won't amount to anything. We sold the hides down in Sibley. Too bad you had to worry all that time, Ma."

His voice had somehow changed. Mrs. Fearby was aware of it, though she could not have said in just what way. Sharpe put an arm about his mother's shoulders and drew her small form into the hollow of his waist as they walked toward the house.

A wood fire was burning in the kitchen stove, for the afternoons were cold in this high altitude. From the window Sharpe saw his father coming up from the barn, his face black as a thunder cloud. He stepped boldly outside to meet him.

"Hello, Dad," he greeted. He stood at his full height and there was none of the usual stoop to his shoulders or cringe in his neck. Old Eben grunted ill-naturedly. From the wagon box Sharpe brought two bundles and a new 16 gauge shot gun and laid them on the kitchen table, while his mother in short quick sentences retailed the main details of the encounter with the two grizzlies.

"... So we bought some things out of the money we got from the hides," Sharpe confessed baldly. "Some tobacco and a pipe for you, Dad, and a dress for Ma—she hasn't had one in a year—and I figured we ought to have a real pa'tridge gun with the bird season coming on, so I got this choke-bore. She's a humdinger and we got four birds with her on the way home. We can have 'em tomorrow. And here's the rest of the money the hides brought." He laid some bills on the table. "Guess we'll be needin' some extra money for fall supplies."

IT was the first time he had ever used "we" in speaking of family finances. His father darted a quick glance at him, but there was nothing of presumption on the boy's features. Eben fingered the bills over and put them in his pocket. "So you turned your trek to town into a hunting trip, eh, an' took Lon along leavin' me with all the work? It's lucky either of you come through

alive, strikes me. But all this truck you bought ain't goin' to save Lon from the hidin' he deserves. Go fetch the whip, Lon, an' wait for me out in the barn."

Sharpe's lips tightened over his closed teeth. As Lon turned miserably to the door Mrs. Fearby stepped quickly to his side.

"Pa," she cried pleadingly. "Please don't—after all they've been through. I can't stand another whipping—I just can't."

Eben ventured a sudden fury on her. "You keep out of this. You're always backing up the two of them. No wonder I can't make 'em mind. I'm goin' to train him to stay home and help when I tell him."

Sharpe came abruptly around the table, shoving it noisily aside, and stood by his mother. He put an arm about her and his voice came steady and cold.

"There ain't going to be any more of this, Pa," He opened his teeth just

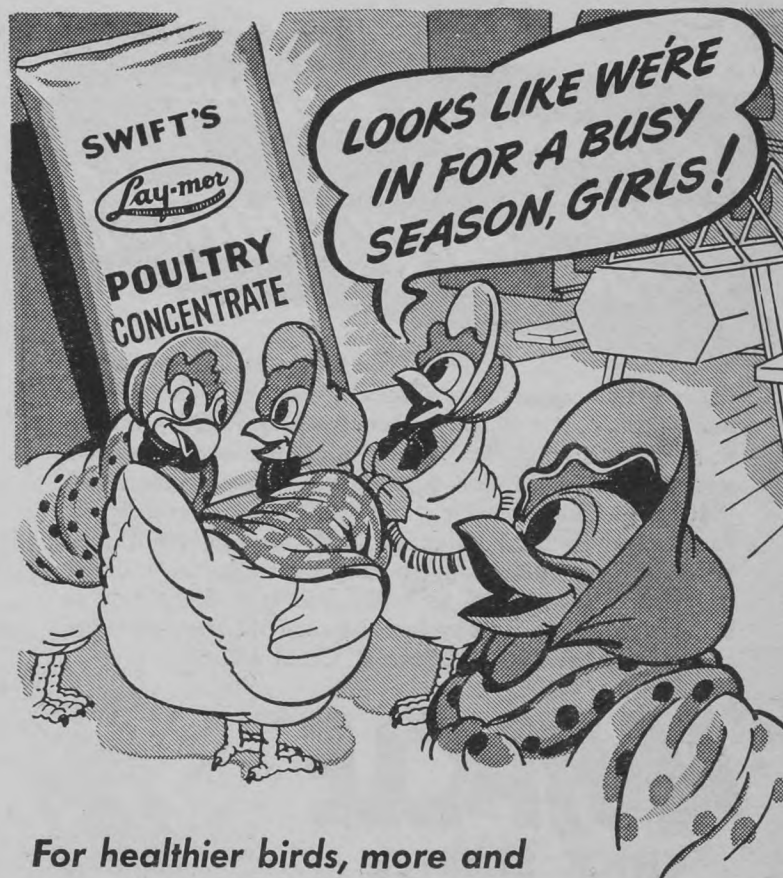
enough to pronounce the words. "From now on you treat us square and right. If you want to lick anybody now, try me. It was me that got Lon to go to town."

Fearby senior glared at him for a space with something of the venom of a crouching spider. His fist doubled at his side, his rigid face worked in an apoplectic rage. But Sharpe's eyes never wavered. In their blue depths was a dauntless gleam that facing two charging grizzlies had put there. For a space the wills of the two men met and locked in silence. Finally Eben let his fist fall and shifted his feet. Turning abruptly he went out the back door.

They heard him presently unhitch the team and lead them to the well. Hardly daring to believe in his victory, Sharpe remained standing for a time looking at his mother. Finally he bent and kissed her with a smile, then went out as usual to help with the evening chores.



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Conserving Canada's Cascara

A medicinal tree grows in B.C.—the tree with the sacred bark

By J. T. EWING

FOR 65 years the west coast—Canada and the United States—has been supplying thousands of tons of bark of the cascara tree for the making of tonic-laxatives. Officially the pharmaceutical preparation is known as "Extract of Cascara Sagrada." It derives its name from the Spanish *cascara* (bark) and *sagrada* (sacred). British Columbia is the only portion of the British Empire that cascara is found in the wild state.

Supplies from Washington and Oregon now are nearing exhaustion because of wasteful methods of gathering. British Columbia therefore is called upon to supply some 300 tons of bark each year. In order to prevent excessive depletion of Canadian supplies, conservation methods have been instituted which are designed to reduce waste and ensure a perpetual supply of this valuable natural resource.

Although the cascara tree is sometimes shrublike in growth, with several large branches separating near the ground, more frequently it forms a small tree. Its usual life period is 15 to 23 years, and it may attain a height of 20 feet or, rarely, 30 feet. Ordinarily it attains a diameter of 12 to 15 inches, and specimens have been found up to 30 inches in thickness at the base.

This tree may be identified easily in summer by its leaves and flowers or fruit. In winter its deciduous nature (dropped leaves) makes necessary some other means of identification. It is easily distinguished from all other trees in late winter because

it is the only deciduous tree in British Columbia whose buds are not covered by bud-scales. They are protected by a thick coat of rusty brown hairs on the under surface of each leaf in the bud.

Harvesting of the bark continues, during fair weather, from April to the end of August, during the period of sap flow when the bark is easily separated from the wood. The usual procedure consists of running an axe or specially designed implement lengthwise through the bark. The edge of the tool then is inserted under the cut and the bark is stripped from the wood.

Freshly peeled bark has a bright yellow inner surface. As exposure to the sun results in an undesirable black color, the bark is placed in a dark, dry place for drying. It usually is hung over wires where it naturally curls inward forming tubelike pieces. In preparation for shipment the strips are broken into smaller pieces and packed in sacks or bales holding 100 pounds.

Stripping the bark off standing trees, instead of first cutting them down, is a very wasteful harvesting method, and is now forbidden by law. Besides the evident loss of valuable bark there is an additional conservation hazard. A tree so "girdled" must die because the flow of sap between the leaves and the roots is cut off. If, however, the tree is cut down dormant buds in the stump will develop into shoots and growth will continue.

Ten pounds of bark per tree is considered to be the average yield. Occasionally a large tree will yield up to 200 or even 300 pounds. Many trees, however, yield less than 10 pounds. A little

simple arithmetic reveals that some 300,000 trees are killed each year to supply the average requirements of cascara.

Permits—issued free of charge—are now required for the harvesting of cascara bark on Crown lands. Written consent of the private owners must be obtained in settled areas. A report must be turned in of the number of pounds of bark harvested and the name of the

dealer to whom it was sold.

Regulations stipulate that (1) All trees must be felled prior to peeling. (2) All cascara trees under four inches stump diameter six inches above the ground are reserved from cutting. (3) Stumps must be left at least six inches in height above the ground and no bark is to be removed from the stump. (4) All limbs and branches must be peeled down to a diameter of at least one and one-half inches. (5) Every precaution must be taken to prevent injury to small sprouts growing below the stump line.

Twenty years ago it was discovered that the beneficial resins found in the bark are present also in the wood. Although the percentage, both in the bark and in the wood, varies greatly, exhaustive experiments have shown that the wood contains about one-half as much of the active principle as the bark. As the bark forms only about one-sixth of the total weight of a cascara tree, there still is a great deal of waste in our present harvesting methods.

Professor John

Davidson, of the Uni-

versity of British Columbia, has made an exhaustive study of the cascara tree and its economic utilization. He suggests that to make the maximum use of our resources, the trees when felled should be cut into logs of suitable lengths, the branches tied in bundles, and all shipped to the factory with the bark adhering.

"It should be possible," he explains, "for someone to invent or construct a machine—similar to a 'hog' machine which converts sawmill waste into coarse sawdust for fuel—so that the cascara logs when fed into it will be reduced to fine sawdust of bark and wood together, and from this the extract can be prepared in the usual way."

A few small private commercial plantations have been started in British Columbia. Perhaps the largest is one of about four acres at Salmon Arm on which about 5,000 trees were planted several years ago. Another plantation is located at Langley Prairie, and offers trees all the way from six inches to five feet in height.

Natural dispersal of seeds by birds is considered to be the very best conservation method. They are very fond of the fruit and disperse the seeds far and wide. This, with the approved harvesting methods already described, will ensure a perpetual supply of this valuable medicine.

In commercial practice, cascara sagrada is prepared by means of a huge percolator (similar in principle to an ordinary household coffee percolator). An extract is obtained, to which are added various ingredients to give the bitter "medicine" an agreeable odor and taste.



A typical Cascara tree about the minimum size it is lawful to cut.

OVERNIGHT GUEST

Continued from page 9

Chet shook his head. "I dunno. H.H. they call him. In the stock market, I guess. Good feller. He'll stop and talk, when he fills up at my pump here." He hung up the hose. "Check your oil?" Mrs. Tope nodded. "You c'n stand a quart," Chet decided. And he said: "I sell H. H. all his gas. Cars and airplanes too."

"Planes?"

"He's got him a landing-field down by the river. I dunno but he'll give it up now, though. I would, in his place!"

"Why?" Tope was always curious. "Don't you like flying?"

"Guess I don't! Never done any of it my own self; but my nephew, Bob Flint, he got killed here Sat'day in one of the dummed things. Holdom and Ledforge, they used to ride back and forth from New York in Holdom's airplane about half the time, and Bob worked for Holdom and he'd fly 'em up and back. But he took a dive into Long Island Sound, long about daylight Sat'day morning." He added resentfully: "I'll have Bob's ma to support, I guess. It ain't likely he'd saved anything." He shut the hood.

Mrs. Tope said quietly: "Shall we go on?" So the Inspector climbed in beside her, but as they moved away he protested:

"Don't you hurry me all the time, ma'am! I like to get the flavor of the country as I go along. I like to talk to folks." And he said enquiringly: "You acted kind of mad!"

"I was," she admitted. "When he spoke of Mr. Holdom."

"Know him, do you?"

"I know who he is," Mrs. Tope, before her marriage, had been the effective head of the Jervis Trust, with an active interest in business and finance; and she explained: "He's the floor specialist in the Ledforge stocks, and he's a crook!"

Slowly they drove on, stopping now and then to look across the hills and down the deep bright valleys. They ascended a steep grade, and at the top she checked the car. Tope looked to see why she slowed down, and discovered beside the road a large white-painted sign, on which black letters cried invitingly:

COME IN AND MILL AROUND!

He chuckled, and a moment later saw by the brook the grey weathered structure of an old mill, neat and in repair. An arched entrance and a gravel drive offered admission.

Mrs. Tope said: "This must be the place your young friend Adam Bruce told us about. It looks clean. Shall we try it?"

"I'd like to try that brook below the road," he admitted, so she turned in and stopped by the Mill door.

Tope surveyed the surroundings with that quick interest any new scene always provoked in him. The Mill was on their left. Beyond it by the stream side there was a turfed terrace, an open hearth, picnic tables. A grey-haired man

sat on one of these tables and played a violin; and a girl stood near by, her shoulders against the trunk of a tree, watching him and listening. A State trooper in uniform bestrode his silent motorcycle—to which a side-car was attached—in the drive near them, and his eyes were on the girl.

Beyond, the millpond was visible, and a spring-board; and two small boys so much alike that they were clearly twins were diving, swimming ashore, climbing on the board and diving again, chasing each other like squirrels in a cage. A bald-headed little man in a bathing suit sat with his feet in the water; and an ample, comely woman with knitting in her hands, seated on a boulder near by, turned an interested eye on the car and the newcomers. Small cabins were scattered among the trees.

The scene was peaceful, but abruptly its peace was shattered. The trooper kicked his motorcycle into life with a series of explosions of entirely unnecessary violence, and he wheeled his machine, darted past the little car, turned into the highroad, and raced away. The girl looked after him with amused eyes, and so saw these old people in their bright new car, and came toward them.

"Have you room for two lodgers?" Mrs. Tope asked.

"Oh, yes, plenty," she assured them. "There's hardly anyone here yet. The season's just starting."

Tope remarked: "That policeman don't really enjoy the violin!"

The girl laughed softly. "Ned's not very musical," she agreed. "But it was rotten of him to start his motorcycle right in the middle of Mr. Vade's fiddling. I shall tell him so!"

"Be back, will he?"

"Oh, he always comes back!"

Mrs. Tope looked around with an appreciative glance. "You run this place?"

The girl said readily: "Oh, yes. I'm Bee Dewain. Mrs. Priddy cooks for us, and she's been famous for her biscuits and waffles ever since I was a child. Earl—he's Mrs. Priddy's husband—does the chores, and rakes the drives, and cleans the cabins. But I keep the books and generally run things."

"How's the fishing?" Tope enquired.

"Earl Priddy brings in a good mess, now and then."

Mrs. Tope asked: "May we—choose our cabin?"

"They're all just alike, inside, only those up there on the knoll are nearer the road of course, with cars going by—"

"I shouldn't like that," Mrs. Tope decided.

"Then why don't you take Faraway?" Bee advised. "It's new this year, and it's clear out of sight up in the woods, so if you want to be really quiet. . . . No one has even spent even one night in Faraway. It was only finished about two weeks ago. You'll be the very first ones." She stepped up on the running-board. "Just go straight ahead," she directed.

So Mrs. Tope put the car in motion. They followed a drive along the stream side and came to Faraway, a full two hundred yards from the Mill. While Tope began to get out the bags, Bee and Mrs. Tope approached the cabin and the girl produced a key. Then, as she tried the knob, she said, in a surprised tone, half to herself: "Why, that's funny! It's unlocked!"

She entered and began to raise shades and let in a flood of light, and when Tope followed, with a bag in each hand, she was explaining to Mrs. Tope:

"You see, I had all the furniture built in. It's cheaper than buying."

Tope set down the bags; and he saw beds end to end along one wall, and a chest of drawers beyond. The beds appeared to promise comfort. The carpenter had built frames to support the springs and sheathed these frames down to the floor, so that there was no chance for dust and rubbish to accumulate underneath. There were windows in front and rear and toward the brook; and a fireplace at one end, with birch logs ready for the match, and kindling and a crumpled newspaper under them on the clean hearth upon which, clearly, there had never been a fire.

Said Bee Dewain: "I'll open the windows. It seems stuffy. Would you like a blaze?"

"I think so," Mrs. Tope agreed. "It may turn chilly."

Tope crossed to touch a match to the paper under the kindling; but as he stooped down, he noticed something lying on the hearth, and held his hand.

It was a thing of no apparent importance. Another man, even though he saw it, would have discovered in this object no implications at all. It was simply a match which had been lighted and allowed to burn down till only half an inch of uncharred wood remained.

TOPE'S eye was caught by this match almost completely burned, and he saw two or three more, lying here and there. He had an old habit of noticing unimportant things, of suspecting importance in them; so now before he lighted the fire, he searched in the kindling and in the crumpled paper and on the hearth behind and beneath the logs, till he collected eleven matches which had like the first been lighted and burned almost to the ends before they were thrown away.

He laid them evenly in a row along the mantel shelf, prepared then to light the paper under the logs; but first he drew out his watch. With his eye on the second hand, he scratched a match, touched it to the paper under the logs, then held the match carefully in his hand, perpendicular so that it would burn as slowly as possible, until the flame almost touched his fingers. Then he tossed it into the fire, put his watch back in his pocket, and stood up. The kindling already crackled cheerfully.

Bee Dewain was saying: "And supper will be ready at seven o'clock. Now if there's anything else you want—"

"You say we're the first ones to occupy this camp?" Tope asked mildly.

"The very first," Bee assured him. "I do hope you'll be comfortable." She turned to the door. "When supper's ready we ring a bell! You'll be sure to hear!"

As the girl's steps passed out of hearing, Mrs. Tope said: "Oh, we forgot to give her the message from Adam Bruce!"

"I was thinking of something else," Tope confessed; and he asked: "Need anything more out of the car?"

"Not for just one night!"

"We might stay longer," he suggested, and she smiled.

"Because a brook runs past the door?"

"When I see a place that looks fishy, I always want to try it out," he confessed. Something in his tone made her look at him; but he chuckled disarmingly. She began to unpack the few things they would need.

"It's nice knowing we're the very first ones in here!" she suggested.

He said, half to himself. "I wonder why they didn't turn on the lights."

"Why should she? It's still broad daylight!"

"Instead of using matches?" he persisted, in a deep abstraction; and Mrs. Tope looked at him with amusement.

"I discover new virtues in you every day," she remarked, "but you've unsuspected vices, too! It's time you quit detecting, at your time of life, my dear. What are you wondering about now?"

He hesitated, said at last: "Why, these!" He pointed to the mantel; she came to look, and he showed her those eleven burned stubs of matches which he had arranged in order there. "I found them in the fireplace," he said, watching her.

"Why not?" she protested, amused.

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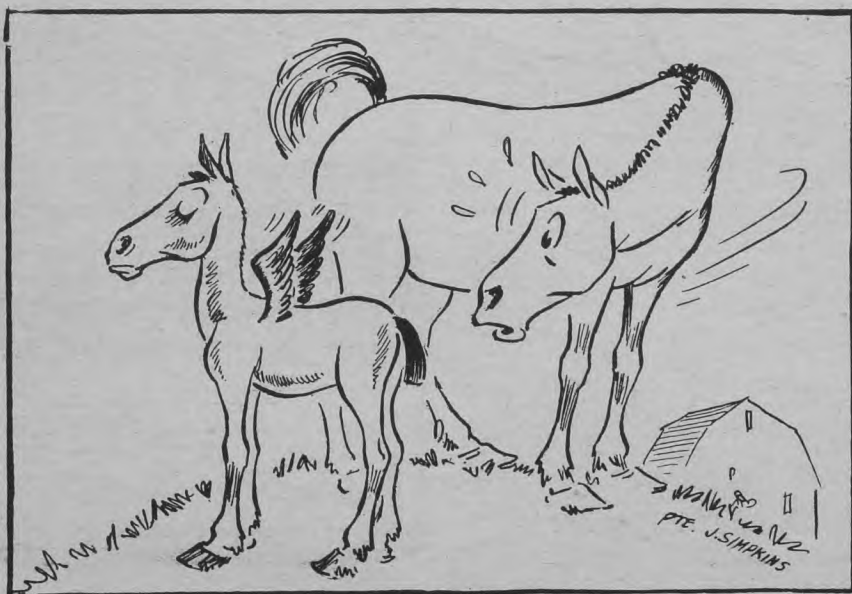
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"Probably the carpenters or the plumbers or the electricians threw them there, when they were finishing up the cabin."

"They wouldn't be working at night," he insisted.

"At night? Of course not! But they'd be smoking, lighting pipes and things."

"Whoever lighted these matches used them to see by."

She said briskly: "Nonsense! You've too much imagination! Are you trying to—scare me?"

"No, no!" He stood by the mantel, his back to the fire, looking thoughtfully this way and that as though he sought something. Yet in this small place nothing of any size could be concealed. There was no hiding-place—unless perhaps the box-like under-structure of the beds.

"What is it you're looking for?" she asked.

"Nothing," he insisted, mendaciously. "Which bed shall I take?"

"The one nearest the fire."

He nodded, and went to the foot of the bed, built against the wall. "I never saw anyone yet who tucked in my covers at the foot the way I like them," he remarked.

"I'll do it!"

"Not even you!"

She laughed softly.

"All right," she assented.

"You're fussy as an old maid! I'll be down by the brook, if you're bound to be so independent. Come out when you're through!"

And she left him inside, and walked toward the brook and sat down beside the water, relaxed and at her ease. It may have been ten minutes before she heard his step behind her.

"Well, did you get the bed fixed to suit you?" she asked.

He was a moment in answering. "Yes ma'am, finally." She looked at him intently, and he added: "But you know, I don't like this cabin. I wonder if Miss Dewain would let us change to one of the others, nearer the road?"

"Why? You act as though Faraway were—haunted!"

He said in slow apology: "You'll have to get used to my notions. I go a lot by them."

"We'll ask her when we go to supper," she promised; and after a moment she said, not looking at him, looking at the dark water: "Of course, I know something is bothering you; and I know you'll tell me when you're ready. But—if you're uneasy, suppose we move on, tonight?"

He shook his head. "No, not tonight. Tomorrow, maybe; but not tonight."

Her eyes were grave, but she made no comment; and they came down to the Mill together, came into the bright dining-room. Bee Dewain was here alone, and Mrs. Tope said directly:

"Miss Dewain, may we change our minds about Faraway?" And she explained, smiling apologetically: "Mr. Tope lived in an apartment before we were married; and now he isn't happy unless he can hear traffic going by. He wants to be nearer the road."

"Of course," Bee assented. "I'll have Earl shift your bags while we eat supper."

Tope asked: "Have you a pay station here?"

The girl said: "Yes, indeed!" She showed him the phone in the closet under the stairs.

When he emerged, he said at once: "You know, Miss Dewain, I think we have a mutual friend. Adam Bruce?"

The girl cried with quick interest: "Do you know Adam?"

"Known him for years," Tope declared. "I've heard him speak of you! In fact, he advised us to stop here. We had lunch with him in Middleford today. He sent you his love!"

Bee, her eyes dancing, tossed her head; and Tope said watching her: "He warned us not to mention his name; said if we did, you wouldn't take us in!"

"Adam's an idiot!" said Bee Dewain, her cheeks hot. While Tope was at the phone, the supper bell had been rung violently by someone at the kitchen door; and as Bee spoke, perhaps summoned by the bell, the grey-haired violinist appeared in time to hear her words.



"Adam?" the newcomer echoed. "Our young friend Bruce?" His tone was sardonic, hostile.

Bee introduced him; and he bowed, smiling. "Balsar Wade, otherwise known as the Lone Wolf," he explained. "I have the dignity of a cabin named after me, as Miss Dewain may have told you." And he asked: "What particular idiosyncrasy has our Mr. Bruce committed now?"

No one answered him, but Mrs. Tope saw her husband's glance rest upon the violinist, a lively speculation in the old man's eye. Then others came trooping in. The Murrell twins and their father and mother Mrs. Tope had already seen; but there were two others, new arrivals, men. Miss Dewain introduced them. Mr. Whitlock, she said, and Mr. Beal.

The supper was a good one. Most of them ate in silence that was to some degree enforced; for Mrs. Murrell, almost from the first, monopolized the conversation. Once Tope interjected a question.

"You say you've been here two weeks, Mrs. Murrell? I thought most people just stayed overnight."

"Most of them do," Mrs. Murrell agreed. "But Mrs. Priddy, the cook here, is my step-sister; and I always did say I'd rather eat her cooking than anybody's."

Poor thing, she hates working all day in the kitchen; but she married that good-for-nothing Earl Priddy, and she's had to support him ever since."

Some pot or pan rattled angrily in the kitchen, and Mrs. Tope suspected that Mrs. Priddy had perhaps been meant to overhear. Bee said hurriedly: "Of course, we have a lot of people here in the course of a week—coming and going all the time."

"I suppose the week-ends are your busy times?" Tope suggested.

"Well, yes," Bee agreed. "There were six cabins full last night, and eight Saturday night."

BUT Mrs. Murrell, not to be silenced, turned her catechism to Whitlock and Beal; and Mrs. Tope saw that Tope watched Whitlock with an unobtrusive eye. After supper, without apology or excuse, these two men went out of doors; and Tope turned to Mrs. Tope, almost briskly.

"Shall we go to our cabin, my dear?" he asked. "I thought you might read aloud to me a while."

Mrs. Tope had never read aloud to him; yet she betrayed no least surprise at this suggestion. "We must finish our book," she agreed, and rose.

Inspector Tope turned with Mrs. Tope toward their new cabin. It was called Cascade. On the stoop, he paused and looked around. Dusk cloaked them from every view. He made sure of this; and he said in a low tone:

"Go inside, my dear. Talk, turn on the light, draw the blinds. Read aloud. I'll come soon." And without waiting for her assent, he slipped away, his feet silent on the carpet of pine needles.

Mrs. Tope was half impatient with this mystery, and half alarmed. Nevertheless after a moment she obeyed him. She went in and drew the blinds. Then in sudden haste—the darkness was affrightening—she switched on the lights, and found a magazine in her bag and began obediently to read aloud. Alone in the cabin, her voice went monotonously on and on.

But her eyes did not stay fixed on the page. Her nerves were steady enough; yet the steadiest nerves might have been shaken by this necessity of sitting alone, in a small closed cabin with drawn blinds, while elsewhere unknown events transpired.

WHEN Adam Bruce reached the Mill and alighted from his hired car and dismissed the driver, Earl Priddy came out to receive him, to say in surprise:

"What you back here for? Thought you'd gone?"

"Forgot my toothbrush," Adam told him.

Earl was a lank and lazy man with a besetting curiosity. "You never," he protested. "I swept out Wickets myself

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this morning. It wa'n't there. Go look for yourself."

"Must have lost it then. Miss Dewain gone to bed?"

"Gone to the movies with Joe Dane. You want to put up in Wickets again?"

"No, something farther from the road," Adam replied. "Anyone in Faraway?"

"There was, but they changed to Cascade. I moved their bags."

"I'll take that, then. Got the key?"

"Guess't I left it unlocked," Priddy confessed. So Adam walked up the drive alone, leaving Earl to stare after him and scratch his head in a long bewilderment.

Adam found the door of Faraway open. He went in, turned on the lights, closed the door. Some embers of a fire still glowed on the hearth, and he added fresh wood, and stood with his back to the fire, intensely alert, listening for any sound outside, wondering where Tope was, and what the old man had to tell, and how soon he would appear. But almost at once he heard soft footsteps on the turf—not on the gravel drive—outside; and then, without knocking, Tope opened the door. He came in, Mrs. Tope behind him.

"Hello, Adam," he said mildly.

"I didn't expect to see you again so soon," Adam confessed, gripping the other's hand. "Hello, Mrs. Tope. Inspector, if this is a wild-goose chase, I'll take it out of your hide. I'm supposed to be back on the job at noon tomorrow."

"You'll have a job here," Tope told him. "Let me give it to you in order, Adam," he explained. "So I'll get it straight in my own mind." And as Adam nodded, he went on slowly, as if weighing each phrase:

"When Miss Dewain put us in this cabin, she said it was new this spring; and that no one had ever spent the night in it. She had a key to unlock the door here; but the door was already unlocked."

"Probably whoever cleaned up after the carpenters got through forgot to lock it."

"Maybe," Tope assented. "But—I don't like that word 'probably!' Here's the next thing. I started to light the fire, and saw a match on the hearth. A burned match. It was burned clear down; but not the way a match is burned when it is used to light a cigarette. You might burn one so in lighting a pipe. But if a man is doing something in the dark by the light of a match, he will hold it till it burns his fingers. This match would have burned a man's fingers."

And he said: "I looked in the kindling and the paper and behind the logs, till I found eleven matches, all burned down about the same way. I lighted a match and timed it. Handled carefully it burned over half a minute. So eleven matches would give some light, in this cabin, for about six minutes. A lot can be done in six minutes."

Mrs. Tope suggested: "You can't do much with one hand if you're holding a match in the other!"

Tope nodded in quick pride. "That's right, ma'am! Adam, this wife of mine is keen. So whatever was done here, there were two people. One of them did it, and the other held the matches, made a light."

Bruce said: "I can see that. Go on."

And Tope explained, apologetically: "So it seemed to me sure that someone had done something here. Either they came to get something, or to hide something. I thought they might have hid something; and I wanted to—search the place, see what I could find."

HE looked at Mrs. Tope. "But—I didn't want to bother you, or worry you," he said to her; and then, to Adam: "So I let her go outside. Then I started to look under the beds. That was the only place much of anything could be hidden. You see how they're made?"

Adam felt his pulses pounding heavily. "I found something under the bed," Tope explained. The young man tried to speak, to ask a question; but his voice died in a husky whisper. Tope said gravely: "It's still there. It's a dead man. I'll show you!"

But as he was about to draw the coverlet away, someone knocked, in a soft, furtive fashion, on the door. That quiet knock was terrifying! These three whirled as one; and then the knock sounded again, and Bruce opened the door. Then he said in a vast relief:

"Oh, hullo, Ned! Come in." He drew the other man into the room. "This is Ned Quill, Inspector," he said. "You wanted him, and I told him to meet us here."

Tope extended his hand. "I've seen enough of Mr. Quill to know he doesn't like violins!"

Quill grinned, and took off his cap, and shook hands with Tope and with Mrs. Tope. That fiddler makes me tired!" he agreed. He stood looking at them, waiting. "Well?" he challenged. "What's the matter? What's all the shooting for?"

Tope, after a moment and without a word, turned again toward the bed. They came silently behind him.

"There's a dead man, under here," said Tope. He removed the blankets and the sheets, and he took hold of the mattress at one end, looked at Bruce. "You take the other end," he directed.

They lifted the mattress, laid it on the floor. There was left on the bed a spring, made of a square pattern of heavy wire. The electric light, a shaded bulb, hung almost directly overhead; and its rays shone down unhindered, so that the wire squares threw a network of shadow on that which lay in the boxlike space below.

This was, as Tope had said, the body of a man. He lay a little on one side; yet not as though his body had been arranged in this position, but in a twisted fashion vaguely disturbing, suggestive of some spasmodic effort or movement in the moment of his death. He was an old man, his age manifest in thin grey hair, scantily seen under a

mur of the brook outside, the night was completely still.

Tope said gravely: "When I saw the tape, Adam, I thought of you. The gags and the blindfold looked like kidnapping. This may be in your line."

Bruce nodded. "Who is it?" he muttered.

Tope shook his head. "I don't know. I haven't touched him, except to make sure he was dead."

"There's been no kidnapping reported," Bruce reflected. "Or I'd have known. The Chief knew where I was." And he exclaimed incredulously: "I was here last night, Tope! Do you suppose he was here then?"

"Yes."

Mrs. Tope whispered: "It's horrible!" And she asked: "If he was kidnapped, why did they kill him?"

"Had to, maybe," Bruce suggested. "If the chase got too hot." Then he cried: "But blast it, Tope, there hasn't been any chase!"

Quill asked: "Say, does Bee know about this?"

Bruce answered him. "No, not unless Tope told her. When I got back here tonight, she'd gone to the movies with Joe Dane."

"This will be tough on her," Ned reflected. "Scare her."

But Tope spoke, in a tone of finality. "Well, there it is," he said. "Quill, this is up to you and Adam."

Bruce objected: "I've no standing unless this chap was carried across a State line." And he urged: "Besides, Inspector, you're not going to walk out on us!

woman, a Mrs. Murrell, that likes to ask questions. Maybe you know her?"

"Sure," Adam agreed.

"I listened to some of her questions," Tope explained. "And asked some of my own. They tell me eight cottages were full Saturday night. I figure that was the night he was put here." He asked: "Adam, how many people were here last night? What time did you get here? You weren't here Saturday night, were you?"

Bruce shook his head. "I was here Tuesday night," he replied. "Left Wednesday, and then came back Sunday. That's yesterday afternoon. Bee and I went for a walk after supper last night, up on the ledges back of Amasa's barn. There's a moon, you know. We got back late. But I didn't see anyone, anything."

Who was here? How many?" Tope insisted.

"Well, Wade, and the Murrells," Bruce said. "And a man and his wife—a Maine man, by the way he talked. And two Harvard men in an old flivver, on their way to Chicago or California or somewhere. And a fellow named Bowen, a hardware salesman making this territory. He likes to tell Bee how his wife misunderstands him. Harmless, though!"

"Someone here wasn't harmless," Tope suggested. "How about this man with the violin! Know anything about him?"

Bruce hesitated faintly. "Wade's a queer one," he said. He was silent for a moment. "A little cracked, I guess. He doesn't do much of anything, except play the fiddle." He added almost reluctantly: "And write letters!"

"What sort of letters, Adam?"

Bruce hesitated. "Why, his particular hobby is rivers, and waterfalls. He's the secretary of an association for the protection of our streams. I don't know whether there is any such association, but he's the secretary of it, anyway!"

Tope looked at the young man thoughtfully. "Your—vacation up here have anything to do with him, Adam? I gathered he didn't like you."

Bruce chuckled. "You're as cute as a weasel, Tope, for smelling out a trail, but you can cross Wade off."

The older man did not press the point. "All right," he said. "We'll cross Wade off. But two men came in tonight after we got here. One of them—called himself Whitlock—was talking to Priddy after supper. I think they're after something; but—they weren't here Saturday night?"

"No," Adam agreed. "Nobody here by those names!"

"How about the Murrells?"

Adam chuckled. "Out," he said positively.

"And Miss Dewain? She doesn't seem as stubborn and cantankerous as you said she was. What about her?"

"Why, I met her two or three years ago," Adam explained. "While I was working in the bank commissioner's office. I came up here to look over the local bank, and she was secretary to the president. A man named Eberly." He spoke ruefully. "I liked her, and she liked me, but the bank was in bad shape. After I made my report, the commissioner closed it, and she has held it against me ever since. Or at least she pretends to. She was devoted to Mr. Eberly . . . But Tope, this doesn't get us anywhere. Not on this business. I don't see that we've got any place to start, on this."

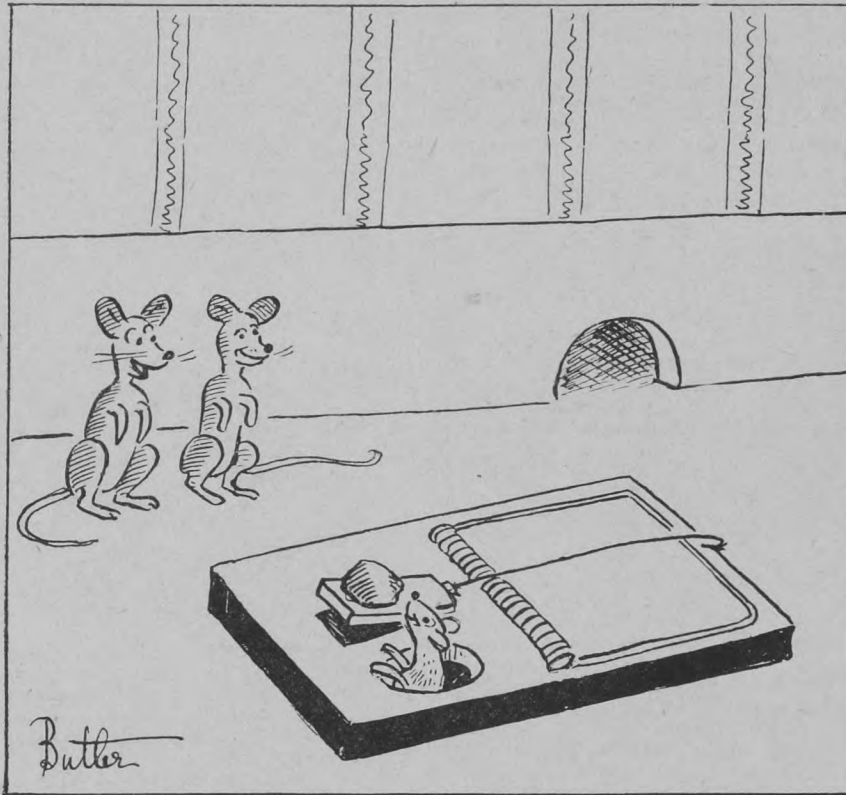
"Well, son, we know some things." Tope reminded him: "We know there were two people in it, because one of them struck matches to make a light, while the other did the job. And by the way the bed was made, I wouldn't be surprised if one of them was a woman. Not many men can make a bed right. Then there's another thing: That's electricians' tape around this man's mouth and eyes; and the wires he's tied up with are old ignition wires off a car; and the clothes on him are greasy. Maybe whoever tied him up was a mechanic, a chauffeur."

"That's just guessing."

"Well, I believe in guessing," Tope insisted. "Then those pieces of blanket wrapped around his hands and feet and head—a dog had slept on that blanket. A police dog, I think. You can see the hairs."

"Plenty of police dogs around!"

Tope considered; and then he asked, in the tone of one who has made a discovery: "Adam, why were his feet and his hands and his head wrapped up in



"I told you Junior was no ordinary child!"

ragged cap pulled down to his ears. There was a prickling of grey beard on his chin and the upper part of his cheek.

But except for brow and cheek and chin, his countenance was concealed by two strips of black adhesive tape bound tight over his mouth and over his eyes. Each band was carried clear around his head, double and triple for full security. Also, his hands were bound behind him, with lengths of insulated wire twisted around the wrists; and these wires held in place around his hands a thick fold of blanket. His feet in the same way had first been wrapped in a blanket and then bound with wires; his swaddled hands were secured to a rope that circled his body like a belt.

As for his garments, he was dressed in a very old sweater, grey, too large for him, stained and soiled; and a pair of overalls, also too large, and stained with grease and oil. Through the rents in them no hint of under-clothing was visible.

This was the whole picture. They looked, and Mrs. Tope closed her eyes and clung to her husband's arm, and Tope covered her hand with his. Adam Bruce was pale and shaken, his face a drawn mask. Save for the cheerful mur-

Mat Cumberland will keep you on the job if he has to handcuff you."

"Cumberland?" Tope echoed. "Is he still the D.A. up here? I worked on the Hichens case for him."

Quill suggested: "But Joe Dane does all the work in the office. He'll be back here, later, when he brings Bee home."

Adam urged: "It's not up to us to call Joe, Ned. We'll get Mat. If he wants to turn it over to Joe, that's up to him."

"You ought to get the medical examiner, too," Tope suggested. "But—I've a notion it might be a good idea to keep this quiet, just at first. Don't use the telephone. It's a party line."

"I left my bike up at Amasa's," Ned Quill explained. "I can ride to town and get Cumberland."

TOPE, when the trooper had gone, laid a sheet over the naked springs of the bed, and he and Adam and Mrs. Tope drew near the fire. Adam stood leaning against the mantel; Tope filled his pipe and lighted it; and Adam said:

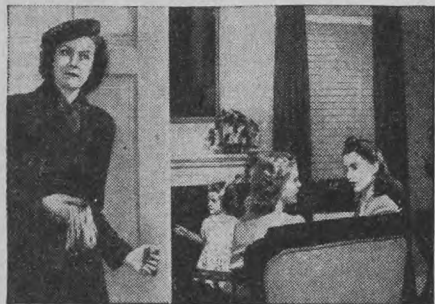
"Looks like a tough one, Tope."

"Well, it may get easier as we go along." He puffed contentedly. "After I found this man, I did a lot of listening. Your friend Miss Dewain, she talks without much prodding; and there's a

"I start a Waste Paper Drive—and stop some neighborhood gossip"



1. I'm pretty proud to be the head of our Committee for the Paper Salvage Drive that I started. Plenty of work—but it's worth it. Right now, our town's got the best record in the province! So I know we're doing a vital war job . . . well.



2. I take my daughter, Judy, over to Sue's house when I'm going out. I was amazed one day to overhear Sue say, "She's doing a swell job, but she's spoiling Judy!"



3. Sue was sorry I'd overheard, but she went on, "We all think you fuss over Judy too much. Everything's special—even a special laxative!"



4. "But a child's system needs special care!" I said. "And Castoria is the laxative made especially for children. It's gentle and effective, too."



5. Sue happened to stop in the next time I gave Judy Castoria, which she loves. Sue smiled, "My aunt, who's a nurse, says you're treating Judy right!"



As the medical profession knows, the chief ingredient in Castoria—senna—has an excellent reputation in medical literature.

Research has proved that senna works mostly in the lower bowel, so it rarely disturbs the appetite or digestion. In regulated doses, senna produces easy elimination and almost never gripes or irritates.

CASTORIA

The SAFE laxative made especially for children

pieces of blanket? Why were his hands tied to his body behind?"

Bruce shook his head. "I don't know!" Tope said positively: "Why, to keep him from making a noise, by kicking, or butting with his head, or beating with his hands. A noise that someone might hear."

Bruce stared at him. "You mean he wasn't dead when they put him here?"

"Well, it's sure he wasn't dead when they tied him up, anyway."

Mrs. Tope spoke swiftly. "Inspector!" They looked at her. "Inspector, no one would kidnap a poor man! This man has on old, shabby clothes."

Tope watched her. "Oh, they changed his clothes."

"Why?" she challenged, as though she knew the answer.

"So he couldn't be identified by what he had on."

"You mean they changed his clothes after they killed him?"

"Why—yes!"

"But you just said," she argued, "that the reason they tied his hands and feet, and muffled them with blankets, was because he was alive and might make a noise."

"Of course."

She cried triumphantly: "But don't you see that won't fit? If he was already tied up, they couldn't change his clothes without untying his hands and feet; and if he were already dead when they changed his clothes, there wouldn't be any point to tying him up again afterward." And she urged: "So he was alive when they changed his clothes; and he was alive when they brought him here, because otherwise there was no point in muffling his hands and feet and head to keep him from making a noise."

ADAM had listened in a growing amazement. He threw up his hands. "You folks are too many for me," he said. "I can do leg work: but you people think on wings."

"We're just guessing aloud," Tope admitted.

But Mrs. Tope insisted: "It's not all guessing. If they didn't want him identified, why didn't they dispose of the body so it couldn't be found? Instead of leaving him here?"

"Maybe they didn't expect to kill him. Maybe he smothered, with all that stuff around his head—died on their hands." "But they knew they were going to kill him; because unless he was going to be dead when he was found, why change his clothes?"

Tope nodded soberly. "You're right, ma'am," he confessed. "It's certain they changed his clothes and brought him here while he was still alive; it's also certain they knew he'd be dead when he was found."

They heard the sound of footsteps on the drive—Ned Quill returning, with Mat Cumberland and Doctor Medford. Cumberland was a large man with an almost bovine calm; one of those individuals whom other men trust as they do a stone, or a hill, for their very immobility. Doctor Medford was of a different mold; chunky, some hint of swagger in the set of his shoulders, with a round open countenance. After introductions, the Doctor went to where the dead man lay, and Cumberland asked a question, and Tope told briefly what there was to tell.

Cumberland nodded. "How long's he been dead, Doc?"

Doctor Medford had already made some examination. "Twenty-four hours, anyway," he said. "Probably more." He stripped off those bands of black tape that half-concealed the dead man's countenance. "Anybody know who he is?" he asked.

They came to look; they saw an old small man, with eyes twisted slightly upward at the corners, a nose thick at the bridge and narrowing to a point which drooped above the upper lip. Chin small, retiring; a mouth framed in deep-graved lines; grey, sparse, wiry hair; a grey stubble on cheek and chin. They looked, but no one spoke.

Then Cumberland said wistfully: "I kind of wish Joe was here; but Quill

said you didn't want anyone else to know about this right away, Inspector." And he asked: "What's your idea?"

"Well, Mat, maybe you'd better send for Joe."

Cumberland wiped his mouth with his hand. "I don't know as Joe could outdo you, on a thing like this," he admitted.

"He's welcome to try," Tope insisted cheerfully. "But here's the way I see it: We can't trail all the folks that might have done this; but whoever put him here is waiting, somewhere, for the excitement to start. They're in the dark."

"Well, so are we!"

"But we're this much ahead of them," Tope argued. "We know the body's been found, and they don't. Mat, if it was me, I'd keep the whole thing quiet, long as I could."

"That'd be hard, to keep quiet. Someone's bound to find out."

Young Adam spoke. "I think you'd do well to let Tope run this, Mat," he urged. "Of course, I've no standing unless it turns out this was an inter-State job; but if I had any say, I'd want Tope in it." And he added: "As for keeping it quiet, Amasa Dewain doesn't talk much; and his house-keeper's away. We can carry the body up there tonight, let Doctor Medford do the autopsy up there. Then tomorrow night we can move it to town."

Cumberland nodded. "We could do it that way," he agreed. "Tope, what do you say? Will you take it on?"

The Inspector looked toward Mrs. Tope, standing by the fire. "We're on a sort of honeymoon," he reflected. "But I don't know. I don't get stirred up often, but I'm kind of mad tonight. This looks to me like a sneaking, cruel business. I'd like to nail the man that did it."

"I know," Cumberland assented heavily. "It hits me that way too." And he reflected: "Joe won't like your being in it; but he'll have to stand it. If you'll take it, you can boss the whole job."

So Tope agreed and made his dispositions. He sent Quill to awaken Amasa Dewain and enlist his co-operation. Adam and Doctor Medford improvised a stretcher for the removal of the body. Mat Cumberland asked:

"Anything I can do tonight?"

Tope shook his head. "Have Quill stay at Amasa's and keep his eyes open," he decided. "Adam will come back and spend the night here in case anyone comes around. Doctor Medford can do the autopsy at the farm tomorrow morning. You and I will get a good night's sleep, and I'll meet you there around nine o'clock. That's about all."

And a little later, the Inspector and Mrs. Tope said good night. But once they were out of doors, she grasped his arm with fingers like steel. She whispered:

"I know him."

"He stared at her. "Know who? The dead man?"

"Yes."

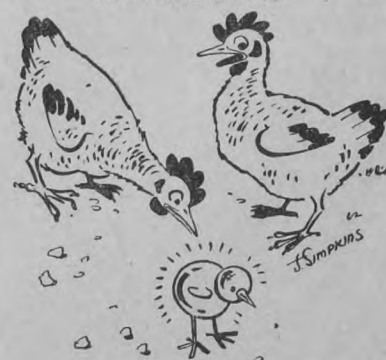
"Why didn't you say so? Who is he?"

"I wasn't sure you'd want to tell them, yet. It's Mr. Ledford."

The name for a moment woke no memory in him. "Ledford?" he repeated blankly.

"Yes, the head of New England utilities," she insisted. "We passed his house today. Remember? I saw him once at a stockholders' meeting. That's he, dead back there."

(To be continued)



He hatched from a china egg.

THE COUNTRYWOMAN

Live and Let Live

By EDWIN MARKHAM

"Live and let live," was the cry of old,
The cry of the world when the world
was cold,
The cry of men when men pulled apart,
The cry of the race with a chill on the
heart.

But "Live and help live" is the call of
the new,
The call of the earth with the dream
shining thru',
The call of a brother-world rising to
birth,
The call of a Christ for a comrade-like
earth.

Home and Woman's Interests

SOMETIMES the dictionary's definition of a word's meaning is unsatisfying. Some years ago the National Association of Real Estate Boards offered a substantial cash prize for a more comprehensive definition of the word "home" than is contained in dictionaries. The results proved their knowledge of human nature. Some 10,900 definitions poured in. The prize went to a 50-year-old school teacher who called "home":

"A domestic sanctuary—wrought by desire—built into memory—where kindred bonds unite the family in sharing labors, joys and sorrows."

* * *

Eve Curie, famous daughter of the world renowned Madame Curie, discoverer of radium has written some memorable books. Her most recent is "Journey Among Warriors," where she tells of visiting many battle fronts in the present war. Perhaps the most outstanding was the biography of her mother, titled simply "Madame Curie. The story in that book has since been made into a moving picture. In that book Eve told of how on one occasion some over-militant admirers visited her mother, hoping that she would give them argument from her great scientific accomplishment for the advancement of the position of women. Madame Curie said to them quietly:

"I have given a great deal of time to science because I wanted to, because I loved research. . . . What I want for women and young girls is a simple family life and some work to interest them."

At another time in writing a letter to her daughter she expressed the conviction: "I think we must seek for spiritual strength in an idealism which, without making us prideful, would oblige us to place our aspirations and our dreams very high—and I also think it is a source of disappointment to make all the interests of one's life depend upon sentiments as stormy as love."

Games For Fun

NOW that the shut-in days of winter are here we need more evenings of play. We need frequent gatherings of neighbors and friends in homes and schools. We need the relaxation of play and now that travel by train or car is restricted we will have to find excuses for fun closer at hand. We must make a real effort to have odd minutes of fun tucked in on a workday to help keep alive the spirit of laughter and lightheartedness in this grim old world.

Home play—family recreation—is nothing new. It must have begun about the time that man began. It has always been more fun to play with others than it has been to play alone. Children and parents of today need to find many opportunities to be companions to one another.

The National Recreation Association of 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, have published an interesting and helpful little manual, including many suggested games with rules, entitled "Home Play In Wartime." It quotes Joseph Lee, father of the Play-ground movement as saying, "When the home ceases to be a place where the child may play, the reason for its existence will disappear." In the foreword a plea is made:

"And yet many of us have never played together, or if we have, it has been so long ago that we've almost forgotten how. We are self-conscious about it. It has been so long since we have sat on the floor, or romped or giggled over practically nothing that we are scared to start. We forget, too, that being a playfellow doesn't mean actually playing every game with the children. It does mean becoming a definite part of the everyday life of our children—stimulating them to use their own initiative and imagination and encouraging them by our interest and attention. In the family there must be the will to play. Giving

In the New Year let's keep alive the spirit of fun and liveliness while carrying on with numerous practical things

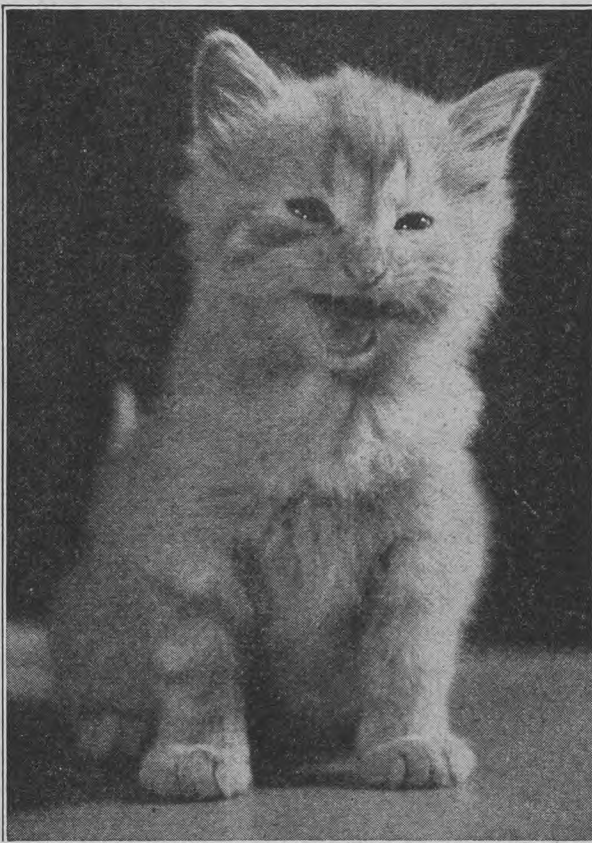
By AMY J. ROE

them lots of toys isn't the answer. Any plaything should encourage children to self-activity, industry and ingenuity. The equipment needed for many games can be found in a very large percentage of homes. Games of skill such as tossing cards, beans or other small articles into milk bottles, or waste paper basket; or rubber jar rings on to hooks are heaps of fun.

Keep a scrapbook of games and party ideas. Many magazines carry articles on games, crafts, favors, recipes and activities that you can try out with the family. Play them first. If they are fun put them in a scrapbook. Build up a little library of pamphlets and books on party ideas but don't let your interest end there. It is putting ideas into action that counts. Remember that games develop children's powers of observation, their quickness of response and memory. Find games suited to the temperament of your family and play them just after a meal is over. Let the family relax and laugh even though the dishes wait to be washed for an extra half hour.

Table games, quiet games, puzzles, active indoor or outdoor games, party or social entertainment ideas can be found with a little well-directed searching. You must make your own selection. We offer a few suggestions:

The Huntsman. This is a lively indoor winter game. It may be played by six or more people. One of the players is called the huntsman and he gives the others, for names, the different parts of the dress or accoutrements of a sportsman. Thus one is the coat, another the hat, while shot, shot-belt, powder, powder flask, dog and gun and so on, each have



Best wishes to all for a Happy New Year.

a representative. A number of chairs corresponding to the number of players, without the huntsman, are placed back to back down the room and all the players are seated in them. The huntsman walks round the chairs and calls out the name of one of the players as "gun." That player gets up and takes hold of the coat skirt of the huntsman who continues to walk around and calls out all the others one by one. Each in turn takes hold of the player before him and when all are up, the huntsman begins to run round the chairs as fast as he can, the other players hanging on and running after him. When he has been around two or three times he shouts: "Bang!" and sits down on one of the chairs and all the players scramble to the other seats as fast as they can. The one who is left out must pay a forfeit. The game continues until all have to pay forfeits having one less

chair each time and the same huntsman. Then the forfeits are declared and paid.

Feeding the Tramp. For this you need a shoe box, some empty spools and crayons. With a teacup draw a circle on the lid of the shoe box. Cut out the circle and outline it with crayons for a mouth. Draw eyes and hair above the mouth. Fit the lid to the box and stand it on end. If you want to make it more colorful color the spools. Give half dozen spools to each player. The players sit eight or ten feet from the tramp (the tramp is the dressed-up shoe box) and take turns in throwing food (the spools) into the tramp's mouth. The first one to get five spools into the mouth wins the game.

The Fan Game. Give each player a three-inch square of tissue paper with his name and a fan. Place two books on the floor about a foot apart for a goal. The game is to see who can fan his sheet of paper into the goal first. At a given signal all start together. Any number can play, the more the merrier.

Chinese Hop. Each "Chinaman" takes his position a yard or so in front of a row of ten sticks placed within easy hopping distance from each other. If enough sticks can not be secured, spools, clothespins or blocks may be used instead.

Contestants hop on one foot down the row of sticks. They may change feet but may not touch any of the sticks in hopping over them. When the last stick has been hopped, the player picks it up and hops back over the remaining sticks to the starting point. Dropping the stick he again hops toward the sticks, each time picking up the stick farthest from the starting point and bringing it "home." The player getting all the sticks home first wins.

To Amuse a Child

SOMETIMES when the children are recovering from an illness, it is rather difficult to keep them amused while still in bed. One way we used to amuse ourselves was to make furniture from toothpicks and peas. This may seem rather a queer idea, but you will be surprised how much entertainment can be derived from it.

Take a good handful of garden peas which you have saved for seed, most farm women have more of these on hand than they know what to do with; soak them overnight, and in the morning they will be nice and soft. Then supply the sick child with a bundle of toothpicks and these peas; and with a little help at first, all kinds of furniture can be made simply by using the toothpicks as legs for chairs, tables, etc., sticking the ends into the peas at the angles of the furniture. The children can make little men in the same fashion, to sit on the furniture, and if the mother is long-suffering enough and imaginative as well, probably some sort of dishes can be improvised to serve meals to these little men along with the meals the child has. This game lasts well, too, as the furniture will usually stand up to quite rough treatment, and helps to pass many long hours.—Amy Dickie.

Useful Hints

Pot holders do evade one in cooking in the home. Why not make a container which can be hung conveniently near the stove. This can be done with little effort by using two 8-inch paper plates. Cut one paper plate in half. Turn it upside down and fit it over the lower half of the first plate. This leaves a cavity for the pot holders to be slipped into. Blanket stitch the two plates together and across the cut edge of the half plate in a bright colored wool. A ring of crocheted wool at the top will serve to hang the container near the stove. Paste a small attractive design from a magazine in colors to match the wool on the lower half plate. Make two or three round six-inch pot holders in pleasing color combinations to slip inside the container.

* * *

Have you parts of an old winter coat that are good enough to make mitts for wearing when removing ashes and tending the furnace. Cut four mitt-shaped sections, leaving out the thumb, to slip on over the hands and well down on to the wrists. Bind these with colored bias binding and hang behind the stove or near the furnace.

* * *

Use various scraps of uniform size to form the cushion for a small girl's doll's cradle. Make the cover washable, attractive and removable and her delight in the bright colors will well repay you for an hour's work.

LUNCH TIME AT SCHOOL

"SCHOOL lunches! What's this nonsense about hot school lunches?" says Henry Jones. "I carried my sandwiches in a paper bag and washed them down with cold water, and I got along all right."

Did he? Well, perhaps so. But of the young men of Canada who have, in the past five years, volunteered for service in the armed forces, as high as 50 per cent have been found to be physically unfit. Many of their disabilities can be traced to lack of enough of the right kind of food. In a country with the rich food resources that Canada has, such a situation is deplorable. A better noon lunch at school is only one part of the solution to the problem. But it can be an important and far-reaching factor in improving the nutrition of the nation as a whole. Apart from the immediate value of good, well-planned school lunches, there is the long-time educational aspect—the formation of good food habits that remain throughout life.

Hot lunches have been served in schools in some parts of the United States for a number of years. They have proved their value in the better health of the children, accompanying which are better school attendance and higher standards of class work. In Great Britain, school feeding has been carried on for some time, but has received great impetus since the war. The result is a much healthier, sturdier, generation of children, despite the hardships of wartime.

In Canada, in the past, there has been no centralized effort to promote a school lunch program. Some rural schools have had hot lunches at one time or another, depending on the enthusiasm and interest of the teacher. But to be continued successfully through the years, and through changes of teachers, a school lunch program requires the co-operation and support of the community as a whole. Community effort may be put forth to raise funds for purchase of equipment, and in some cases, food supplies. Formation of a committee from among those interested—possibly a member of the school board, a member of the local women's club, a few mothers, and the teacher—to plan together how the hot lunch shall be provided and organized is an excellent idea.

In a few provinces in Canada, some work is being done in promoting the hot lunch program in the schools. In British Columbia, considerable work has

May provide better health and progress for many Canadian children in present program launched in town and rural communities

by

MARJORIE J. GUILFORD
Nutritionist, Manitoba Division,
Canadian Red Cross Society

been done, during the last two years, by the Provincial Department of Health through talks on school lunches and distribution to the school of their school lunch bulletin and other nutrition material. In Manitoba, the Red Cross, in co-operation with the Department of Health and Public Welfare, and the Department of Education, is sponsoring a program of hot lunches in the rural schools. Some financial aid is available from the Department of Education for purchase of initial equipment. It is hoped that in the not-too-far-distant future, a Dominion-wide program, sponsored by the Dominion government will be initiated. Working towards this end, the Canadian Council on Nutrition of the Department of Pensions and National Health, have recently prepared and presented to the government, a report on hot school lunches, and their possibilities.

A hot-lunch program might well be viewed as a postwar reconstruction project that could be put into action by rural people, right in their own community. It is a tangible way for us all to build towards a better future and a sturdier nation.

If we consider it important to spend money, time and thought on the education of our children, surely it is even more important that they have sound, healthy bodies, and alert minds. Health authorities have pointed out that it is a waste of taxpayer's money to try to educate children who are under-nourished. They cannot do good work when they are hungry. Records show that when well fed, children are able to give more to, and to get more from their school activities.

WHILE the first objective of the school lunch program is better meals for children in school, communities that have operated a program have found that there have been many other benefits. Records have shown that attendance is better after the school lunch program has been in operation than before. This better attendance has been due to less illness, for particularly in the growing children, proper food does much to prevent sickness.

Teachers report that students are more orderly when they are properly nourished. Eating in groups will encourage improved table manners and personal

habits. Seeing their school mates eat certain foods, children may overcome former prejudices.

Finally, the benefits of the lunch program may be carried over into the home. Children may report back to their mothers the things they learn about diet and nutrition, with the result that family meals are often improved.

While a hot dish in the school lunch is important in that it stimulates appetite and digestion, it is also important that the lunch be well planned in other respects. Growing children need three nourishing meals each day if they are to receive all the nutrients they require for top-notch health. Lunch should be just as much a meal as breakfast or supper. When it must be eaten away from home, it should be attractive and appetizing, as well as nourishing. All too often, the school lunch consists of a few sandwiches of white bread, with filling of jam or pickles plus a piece of cake or pastry. Such a lunch may have some energy value, but certainly little else.

A good lunch should contain:

1. A substantial hot dish to make the meal more appetizing and nourishing.
2. A sandwich (filling depending on the type of main dish served) made from whole grain, or Canada Approved Vitamin B bread.
 - (a) A substantial meat, cheese, egg or fish sandwich, with a lighter hot dish.
 - (b) A lighter sandwich, such as vegetable or plain bread and butter with a more substantial hot dish.
 - (c) A sweet sandwich may take the place of dessert, if the main dish is quite substantial.
3. A raw vegetable or fresh fruit in some form, such as salad, sandwich, dessert or natural form.
4. A beverage, hot if no other hot dish is provided, and usually in the form of, or made from milk.
5. A sweet in the form of a sweet sandwich, plain cake or cookie, fruit or other simple dessert. This should be eaten last as it gives a feeling of satisfaction.

IN the vast majority of schools, the best that can be hoped for under existing conditions is the provision of one hot dish to supplement the lunch from home. Therefore it is important to have a lunch box that can be washed and aired daily, and that provides plenty of room for foods to be carried without crushing. Wrapping sandwiches and other foods in waxed paper, keeps them fresh and prevents the mingling of flavors. Paper cups or cartons with covers, or empty mayonnaise jars with screw tops are excellent for carrying foods such as salads, canned or stewed fruit or semi-solid puddings. In packing the lunch box, place heavier foods such as fruit, or jars of food, in the bottom of the box, with sandwiches, smaller fruits, cake or cookies on top, so that these will not become crushed.

Sometimes a hot lunch project is not undertaken because people have the idea that a great deal of planning and work are necessary. Such need not be the case however. After the program has been initiated, it should carry along smoothly and with a minimum of work for anyone. While a large part of the responsibility for planning and serving the lunch in the rural school falls on the teacher, she can and should enlist the help of the children. Monitors can be appointed to take care of various tasks such as



Teacher and pupil co-operate to serve simple hot food.



A hot noon lunch is served to pupils at Rosser, one-room rural school, in Manitoba. Photos from film strip by National Film Board at request of Nutrition Services, Ottawa.

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DUTCH APPLE CAKE

2 cups flour	1 egg
½ tsp. salt	4 tbs. sugar
4 tspns. Magic Baking Powder	6 tbs. milk
4 tbs. butter	2 apples

Sift together flour, baking powder and salt; cut in butter with two knives; add sugar; mix lightly. Drop egg into cup, unbeaten, add the milk ice-cold. Turn on to floured board, shape the dough; put on greased sheet. Pare and cut the apples into eighths; press into parallel rows into dough; sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and dot with butter, mixed together in the proportion of two tablespoons sugar and half a teaspoon cinnamon. Bake in hot oven 400°F. 20 minutes.

MADE IN CANADA



preparation of food, serving, washing dishes and clearing up. If these tasks are rotated day by day or week by week, they will not become burdensome or monotonous. Apart from the fact that the work is being done, it is excellent training, for boys as well as girls. They learn to work together, for one another—a practical situation for teaching citizenship.

While the way in which the hot dish can be provided in the school will depend largely on individual circumstance, and the facilities that are or can be made available, there are three general methods which are suggested.

Hot Jar Method

This method is simplest and requires least equipment. The co-operation of the mothers of the children is essential. A main dish or beverage is brought from home in a jar or sealer, ready cooked, and needing only to be reheated before lunch time. The jar may contain soup, cocoa, stew, scalloped potatoes, baked beans or rice pudding. It is labelled with the child's name (adhesive tape on the top of the jar is most satisfactory). On arriving at school, the children place their jars on a shelf, or in a cupboard near the stove, thus making collection for heating easier. At morning recess, or earlier if necessary, a large kettle of water is placed on the stove and the jars, with covers slightly loosened, are placed in it to heat. The water does not need to cover the jars but should come well up—about three-quarters of the way. At noon the jars are removed from the water, wiped and distributed to the children. Each child eats the food directly from his jar with a spoon brought from home, so that extra dishes are not required. The jars and spoons are taken home to be washed, so that in using this method, no dishwashing at school is necessary.

Prepared at Home or at School

By this method, the mothers of children take turns in preparing one hot dish to serve the whole class. This food is brought to the school by the children in the morning, or if the home is nearby, by the mother just before lunch time. In the former case, the food is reheated in time for lunch. It is served out to the children on plates or in cups or bowls, depending on the type of food. This method works very well in communities made up of families of similar tastes and food habits, and where the mothers are thoroughly interested and can be relied upon to carry their share of the program. A definite system of rotation should be worked out, and the children asked to remind their mother, a day or two before her turn comes round.

There are two or three variations to this method. A simple, easily prepared hot food or beverage, such as soup or cocoa may be made by the teacher and pupils. Only very simple equipment is necessary, and the lunch can be provided cheaply and easily. Another possibility is that the food be partly prepared at home, and sent to the school to be finished off and cooked in time for lunch. Sometimes a full meal can be provided in this way, the families taking turns in supplying the various foods. In a large school, such as a consolidated or large town school, it may prove most practical to have an outside worker come in for an hour or so each day to prepare the food—either one dish, or a complete meal. Even so, the children should be given some responsibility in the matter of serving and clearing up.

Funds for providing equipment and supplies for the school lunch project may be supplied in a variety of ways. Contributions may be asked from the children as an initial step, or at intervals if necessary for providing food supplies. The school board may be able to supply the required funds for equipment, and in the first and second methods described, the running expenses will be negligible. Community effort, spon-

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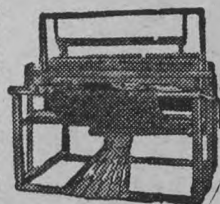
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sored by an interested local club, such as Women's Institute, service club or Red Cross group may provide sufficient funds for the project. Or they may sponsor a school lunch shower, which is an excellent way of collecting the necessary equipment and supplies—canned soups, vegetables, cocoa or other food.

In order that the optimum value be obtained from the school lunch whether a hot dish is included or not, it is important that the teacher set up a regular lunch period. The children should understand that it is a regular part of the daily schedule and that at least 15 to 20 minutes of their noon hour should be devoted to eating the lunch. Place mats of oilcloth to fit their desks add to the attractiveness of the lunch and make it seem more like a real meal as well as being easy to keep clean. If no one is allowed to start their lunch until grace has been said or sung, there will be more likelihood of the children finishing up at about the same time.

Better school lunches could mean a generation of Canadians with better health. The materials to work with are at hand. The need is for realization of the value of the school lunch program and your co-operative effort to carry it through.

School Lunch Menus for One Week

MONDAY

Bean or Pea Soup
Egg Sandwich
Wedge of Cabbage
Molasses Cookie
Apple Milk

TUESDAY

Pressed Meat Sandwich
Cabbage and Apple Salad

Crumb Cake Orange

Cocoa

WEDNESDAY

Baked Beans with Pork and Tomato
Turnip Strips
Bread and Butter

Prunes Milk

THURSDAY

Chopped Ham and Egg Sandwich
Carrot Strips
Creamy Rice with Raisins

Plain Cookies

Milk

FRIDAY

Cream of Carrot Soup

Ham Sandwich

Cabbage Wedge

Plain Cake Orange

Milk

Ed. Note: Teachers, who prepare a hot beverage or serve sandwiches to their pupils at noon, can now register as quota users to get extra sugar and butter rations for these servings. This ruling has recently been made from Ottawa by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

In order to secure the extra supplies the school principal or teacher should apply to a branch of the Ration Administration for registration as a quota user. Once they are established as quota users, they will be provided with the necessary documents that will permit them to make purchases of sugar and butter. In making applications teachers are asked to state the number of children they will be serving. The rations will only be provided for those children who can not go home at noon for lunch because of distance, bad roads or weather conditions.

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The children take turns in washing up after lunch at school.

Serve Soybeans

Ways to serve this highly nutritious food to give variety to family meals

By SARA BOREHAM

AS human food, soybeans have been a staple item of the diet in Oriental countries for something like five thousand years. Various attempts have been made to introduce them to the western world, but it is only recently that they have been received with much favor. Now in addition to finding that they can be made into many palatable dishes, we are discovering a host of other uses for this member of the bean family.

Nutritionally, the value of soybeans is indisputable. They contain about one and one-half times as much protein as other types of dried beans and it is protein that can be used by the body to much better advantage than other

vegetable protein. This factor makes the soybean an excellent meat substitute. The fat content is high, about twelve times more than in other beans. Carbohydrate, or starch, is low, and a factor that is important in diabetic and reducing diets. The soybean is a good source of the minerals calcium, phosphorus and iron. Fresh green soybeans are rich in vitamin A and a good source of vitamin B1 or thiamin, and of riboflavin. Dry soybeans contain no vitamin C, but the sprouts so easily developed from them are an excellent source and can provide a good all-year-round supply of this important vitamin.

The soybean makes an important contribution to livestock feeding and is

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being grown to some extent for this purpose in Canada and the United States. Soybean oil is an important product, especially now when vegetable oils are scarce. It is found to be particularly suited to the manufacture of soaps, paints, enamels, butter substitutes and glycerine. Other industrial products made from soybeans are: plastic, upholstery textiles, water paints, plywood glues, adhesives and paper sizing.

There are many varieties of soybeans, and not all are suitable for table use. Types that can be grown in western Canadian gardens for table use are Sioux, Agate and Kabott. The latter is also one of the most familiar field varieties. If you find it is not practicable to grow them yourself, you can buy the dry beans at the store as you do navy or lima beans.

If you do grow them in the garden they may be used as a green vegetable. They are difficult to shell unless boiled for three to five minutes beforehand. Then shell as you would peas. Steam or boil in lightly salted water, the cooking time depending on the variety. They should have a pleasant, firm texture, and nutty flavor. Season with salt and pepper, a little melted butter, crisply fried bacon or salt pork.

Dry soybeans can be cooked and served in the same way as other dried beans, although some varieties may need longer cooking. They should all be soaked overnight. Then drain, add fresh water and simmer about two hours. If pressure cooker is used, 15 to 30 minutes at 15 pounds pressure is enough. The beans may be partly cooked and then used in any standard recipe for baked beans, with added seasonings.

Baked Soybeans

2 c. boiled soybeans	¼ tsp. celery seed
1 c. strained tomato pulp	Dash of paprika
1 T. cornstarch	1 tsp. onion juice
	1½ tsp. salt

Make a tomato sauce by mixing the cornstarch, celery seed, paprika and onion juice with cold tomato pulp and cook until it thickens. Pour over the soybeans and bake in a moderate oven until brown.

Soybean Pastry

1 c. sifted soybean flour	1 tsp. salt
1½ c. sifted white flour	5 or 6 T. fat
	About 2½ T. cold water

Mix the flours and salt and work in the fat with the tips of the fingers or a fork or pastry cutter. When the flour and fat are "grainy" add the water slowly, and use no more than absolutely necessary to make a stiff dough. Proceed as usual.

Soybean Muffins

1 c. soybean flour	1 egg
1 c. mashed potatoes or cooked rice	4 tsp. baking powder
1 c. liquid	2 T. corn syrup
	1 tsp. salt

Sift flour, baking powder and salt. Add potato or rice. Stir in liquid and beaten egg, then corn syrup. Place in greased muffin pans and bake in moderate oven 30 minutes.

Soybean Biscuits

1½ c. white flour	1 tsp. salt
¾ c. soybean meal	4 T. shortening
4 tsp. baking powder	¾ c. milk or water

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Cut in shortening. Add liquid gradually to make a soft dough. Roll one-half inch thick on a floured board. Cut with a floured biscuit cutter. Bake in a hot oven (450 degrees Fahr.) 12 to 15 minutes.

Soybean Loaf

2 c. boiled soybeans	½ tsp. curry powder
1 c. bread crumbs	1 tsp. salt
1 c. chopped celery, cooked until tender	½ tsp. pepper
1 T. cornstarch	½ c. milk

Mix the cornstarch, curry, salt and pepper with cold milk. Cook the mixture until it thickens, then mix with the soybeans, mashed or ground, and other ingredients. Form into loaf and bake in a greased pan.

Soybean flour has much the same food value as the dried beans. It can be used in standard recipes for bread, biscuits, muffins, cakes and pastry in the proportions of one-fourth soy flour to three-fourth wheat flour. If more than these proportions are used, other ingredients have to be changed. These adjustments have been made in the following recipes.

Soybean Sprouts

Pick over one pound of dried soybeans, discarding any that are shriveled, split, chipped or broken. Wash remainder thoroughly. Soak overnight in three pints lukewarm water with a pinch of chlorinated lime added. Drain off soaking water and place beans in collander, top part of steamer or clean flower pot—any vessel that enables moisture to drain off and that is large enough to allow beans to swell from four to six times. Place clean netting over bottom if holes are large enough for beans to slip through. Cover vessel with damp cloth set in dark place or cover with damp cardboard to exclude light. Sprinkle beans with water three times daily, allowing water to drain off each time. Each evening add a pinch of chlorinated lime to the sprinkling water. In three to five days the sprouts will be one to three inches long and ready to use. Keep them in a cool place as you would other fresh vegetables or meat. Excellent source of vitamin C.

These soy sprouts may be used in a variety of ways; alone as a vegetable, or in casseroles, salads, soups or chop suey. Or following an old Chinese custom, they can be chopped and added to scrambled eggs and omelets. Always serve both bean and sprouts. If looks are important the loosened skins may be discarded, but they are valuable from a nutritive standpoint.

Sauteed Soybean Sprouts

Heat a small amount of fat in a skillet. Lightly brown some sliced onion. Add the bean sprouts and a small amount of water. Cook for 10 to 15 minutes, or steam the bean sprouts for seven to 10 minutes, add to the lightly browned onions and cook in skillet two to three minutes. Serve as a vegetable.

Creamed Sprouts

Prepare a cream sauce as for carrots or any other vegetable. Cleanse the sprouts and add to sauce. Simmer in double boiler five minutes and serve.

Potato Salad

A few bean sprouts added to potato salad will be found an appetizing and delicious addition.

Sprouted Soybeans au Gratin

3 c. sprouted soybeans	¾ c. grated cheese
2 T. fat	Salt
2 T. flour	Pepper
1 c. milk	Paprika
	¼ c. buttered bread crumbs

Steam or boil sprouts 10 to 15 minutes. Melt fat, stir in flour, add milk gradually, stirring it constantly until it boils and thickens. Add half cup of cheese and the seasonings. Stir this until the cheese melts. Add sprouts. Pour this mixture into a greased casserole, sprinkle it with crumbs and the rest of the cheese. Bake it in a moderate oven (300 degree Fahr.) until brown.

Bean Sprout Salad

2 c. sprouted soybeans	1 head lettuce
1½ tsp. salt	¼ c. chopped celery
½ tsp. pepper	1 chopped green pepper
¼ c. salad oil	½ c. finely chopped onion
2 T. vinegar	

Steam or boil bean sprouts for five minutes, drain and chill. Make a dressing by mixing the salt, pepper, salad oil, vinegar, and a small amount of minced onion. Chill. If desired, rub the salad bowl with garlic. Just before serving toss the shredded lettuce, bean sprouts, chopped celery, pepper, onion and salad dressing together in the bowl.

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Light Desserts

To accompany heavy winter meals

TO top off a heavy meal, there is nothing quite so satisfactory as a dessert that is light and fluffy. They can be tasty, too, and contribute their share to the nutritive value of the meal. Usually milk, eggs, or gelatin are the chief ingredients, all of which have an important place in daily food needs.

Orange Spanish Cream

2 c. milk	1 tsp. grated orange rind
2 T. plain, unflavored gelatin	½ c. orange juice
¼ c. sugar	3 egg whites
¼ c. honey	¼ tsp. salt
3 egg yolks	

Measure milk into top part of a double boiler. Sprinkle gelatin over surface and scald. Stir in sugar, honey and add a portion of the hot mixture to egg yolks beaten with orange rind. Return to double boiler, and cook over hot, not boiling, water until the mixture coats a spoon. Remove at once from heat and place to cool. Add orange juice slowly, stirring it in carefully to prevent curdling. Beat egg whites stiff with salt. Fold into custard mixture. Turn into mold or molds rinsed with cold water.

Cherry Moss

2 T. plain, unflavored gelatin	¼ c. boiling water
¼ c. cold water	¼ c. cherry juice
1½ c. canned red cherries, or pitted fresh	2 T. lemon juice
	2 egg whites
	¼ tsp. salt
	2 T. sugar

Soften gelatin in cold water. Dissolve in boiling water. Add cherry juice, cherries and lemon juice. If fresh cherries are used sweeten with one-quarter cup honey. Cool until mixture starts to thicken, then whip until light. Beat egg whites stiff, with salt, add sugar gradually, beating it in. Add cherry mixture, blend well and turn into large mold or small molds rinsed with cold water. Serves eight. Additional cherries or other fruits may be used for garnish.

Grape-Nut Rennet Custard

2 c. milk	1 package vanilla rennet powder
¼ c. grape-nuts	

Heat milk slowly, stirring constantly. When warm (120 degrees Fahr.) not hot, remove at once from heat. Stir rennet powder into milk until dissolved. Add grape-nuts and pour at once into dessert glasses. Do not move until firm (about 10 minutes), then chill. Serve with sauce of crushed fruit, or fruit juice, thickened slightly with corn-starch.

Caramel Bavarian Cream

1 T. unflavored gelatin	1 egg
¼ c. cold water	¼ c. milk
¼ c. sugar	1 tsp. vanilla
½ c. boiling water	¼ c. heavy cream, whipped

Soften gelatin in cold water five minutes. Heat half cup sugar slowly in heavy skillet until browned, stirring constantly. Add boiling water and heat until the browned sugar dissolves, stirring constantly. Add gelatin and stir until dissolved. Beat egg, combine with remaining sugar, milk and vanilla and add browned sugar mixture. Cook over boiling water, stirring constantly, until mixture coats a spoon. Chill. When mixture begins to thicken, fold in whipped cream. Turn into a mold and chill until firm. Unmold and serve plain or with caramel sauce.

Chocolate Tapioca Cream

4 T. minute tapioca	2 squares chocolate, cut in pieces
½ c. sugar	1 egg white, stiffly beaten
¼ tsp. salt	1 tsp. vanilla
1 egg yolk	
4 c. milk	

Combine tapioca, sugar, salt, egg yolk, chocolate and milk in top of double boiler. Stir lightly. Place over rapidly boiling water and bring to scalding point. Cook five minutes, stirring frequently. Remove from boiling water. Fold a small amount into egg white; add to remaining tapioca mixture and blend. Mixture thickens as it cools. Add vanilla and chill. Serves eight.

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In England Now

Many questions being asked in rural areas concerning after-the-war plans

By JOAN M. FAWCETT

Monday, October 22, 1944. Postwar Reconstruction. That is what we hear and read every day now. It is a phrase that has made a place for itself right in the forefront of our everyday language. Everyone is concerned with it in some form or other, either as it affects the country as a whole or the business world or their own private lives. In some way, however vague, everyone is trying to think out their own problem of postwar reconstruction.

On the first, country-wide scale, three weeks ago we were given the details of the government's Social Security plan, comprising an all in insurance policy, whereby everyone, rich or poor, over eighteen, contributes into the fund and everyone, rich or poor, draws out a pension of a pound a week at the age of sixty. There are various other details given, such as unemployment relief, extra pay for invalids, children's allowances, and so on. Everyone is graded according to their earning capacity and their unearned incomes and the amount they pay into the scheme varies accordingly, between three shillings and six shillings a week.

Then a few days later the papers were printing the government's scheme for demobilization. This again is done on a grading system, the serviceman's grade being decided by his years of service and his age; so many points are allowed for each and added together they make a man's demobilization number. Then demobilization will proceed by numbered groups. Of course in what order or how quickly we do not know.

Businesses and factories are getting

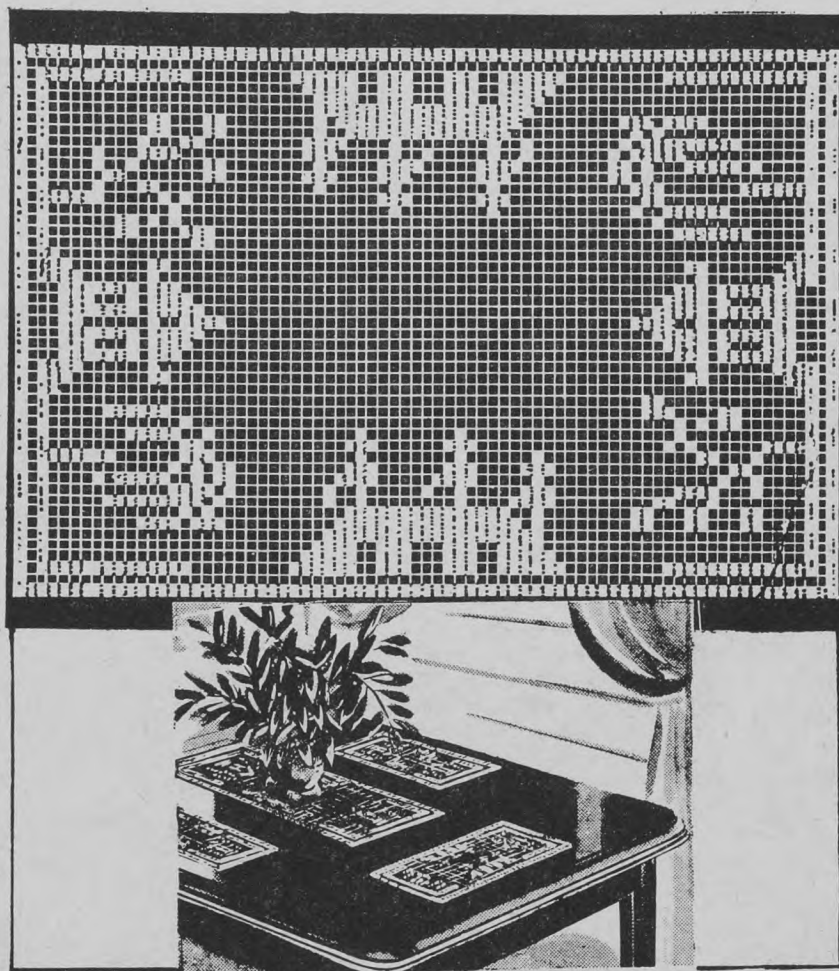
out their plans too; much thought is being given to the best way to make the most of the big demand there will be for all kinds of goods after the war. And today I see that shipyards are soon to be allowed to go back to the making of peace-time vessels.

But for most of us, who live in the country, these important schemes, much as they may affect us in the future, seem rather beyond our scope and influence now. The government's bill has yet to be debated and the busy business world is difficult to imagine. But last Saturday, I sat and listened to an address that struck much nearer home. It was given by a parish priest at a meeting in an old room in a small village but in its theme and its advice is applicable to any farming community, even in many respects, to any community of human beings large or small.

His theme can be put very simply: "To work together and for God." Elaborated it became a plea for a new goodwill among men, a plea that we should all work in harmony, all doing our own work but with goodwill towards our neighbor, and helping one another where necessary. And secondly that we should not keep our religion for Sundays but should bring it right into our everyday life, into our work, our amusements and even our resting. "I don't mean you are to be a sanctimonious person," he said, "who goes about his business with a long face and a religious tag on his lips but a man who is quiet and industrious, who works and creates with all his power because he is working with and for God in His creation,

Filet Luncheon Set

By ANNE DEBELLE



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1½ teaspoons salt
¾ cup shortening

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2. Cut shortening into dry ingredients to fairly fine mixture.
3. Store in tightly covered container in refrigerator.

WHEN READY TO USE

To a portion of the dry mixture add enough sour milk or buttermilk to make a soft dough — about ¾ cup sour milk to 2½ cups of mixture.

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For extra economy
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a man who is never flustered or irritable because he has his way planned before him and also his conduct, a man who has the faith to view the future with no alarm knowing he will be granted the grace and strength to meet whatever trials or good fortune may be coming his way."

He then spoke eloquently of the past history of the farming community in England and asked for a return to many of its ways. The church and the farm then worked hand in hand. The priests farmed the Glebe lands and so were working side by side with their parishioners, and incidentally were as concerned about the weather as they were. In many ways the Church's year and the farming year went together, the seed sowing was blessed, the plow was brought into the Church on the Sunday previous to the first plowing and God's blessing was asked upon the work to be begun by all in the parish; at Lammas-eve the first sheaf of corn was cut and brought to God, and the women of the parish made bread from it for the Lammas Communion, and then later, as we still do, the Harvest Festival was celebrated. This Festival I was surprised to hear was only one hundred and one years old.

HE gave as his final illustration a scene that he had witnessed in the French town of Lille, just before the war began. There had been a big Youth Congress of working men and girls and it was desired to bring home to them the joy and greatness there was in creative work done under good conditions and for the Glory of God and the well-being of the human race. So the packed community was shown first an empty stage—floodlit and bare—and then the lights were swung away to the back of the hall where a great procession was advancing down the centre aisle. The lights were still as the young men and girls of the procession marched into their brilliance and then out again into dimness beyond. Each group in the procession carried before them a sample of the article that it was their work to create: steel, glass, silver, gold, linen, silk, wood, furniture, masonry, iron work, jewels, grain, vegetables, flowers, books, clothing—and so it went on till all trades had filed past. Then the lights were swung again to the once empty stage but now it was seen that an altar had been built upon it from these created things and equipped to the last detail; they formed its foundations and its decoration. The next morning Holy Communion was celebrated at that altar and there were few absent from the huge audience of the previous night.

And that I think is the spirit that we are all searching for, the longing to create again in peace after all these years of destruction. And in our own particular way it is what we shall all have to do; for many of us it will mean the creating of a home again for a returning man, the creating of a settled atmosphere of security and permanence, which will mean many personal adjustments that may not be easy; for others there will be the taking up of work again with hands or brains perhaps rusty through disuse or different employment; for others the blessed time to think again on the problems that they had set themselves to solve. For yet others, mostly women these, there will be the question to ask and to answer, "What shall we do with our lives now that there is no vital job for us to do?" So many feel that they cannot return to a life of ease and pleasure. They have known what it is like to work with and for other people and they do not fancy letting go. Theirs is a hard job for postwar reconstruction.

But do not think that with all this talk of postwar reconstruction we have forgotten the war. Far from it but we do want to be caught unready by peace.

Banker's Tribute To Farmers

**S. H. Logan, President, and S. M. Wedd, General Manager,
The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Show
Requirements for Prosperity**

At the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, held in the Head Office of the Bank in the City of Toronto, December 12th, Mr. S. H. Logan, President, and Mr. S. M. Wedd, General Manager, presented a review of Business Conditions. Mr. Logan's address to the meeting follows:

As you know, the Bank Act came before Parliament this year for decennial revision. Preliminary to its discussion in the House of Commons the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House thoroughly reviewed the Act as it stood and gave full consideration to various amendments which were suggested. Many of these were proposed by the Government with the purpose of enabling the banks to serve more efficiently the credit needs of the public and of broadening the lines upon which the banks may assist the trade and industry of the Dominion, both during the period of transition from war to peace and afterwards.

FARM IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT

Of a somewhat similar character are the loans which may be made by any bank under the Farm Improvement Loans Act, the purpose of which is to ensure intermediate and short-term credit being more readily available to farmers for the purchase of implements and equipment as well as the construction and improvement of buildings, fences and drainage works.

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

It is trite perhaps to point out that almost all economic discussion covering the future begins with a statement concerning the need for high levels of production and employment. This objective in effect suggests a counterpart—a relatively higher overall standard of living. The one cannot be achieved without the other.

The task of recasting the productive machinery cannot—must not—be underestimated. Reconversion will not be automatic nor can it be viewed as simply a change of heart. The tasks ahead will neither be simple nor easy and this fact should condition us to a willingness to co-operate according each to his ability. Consequently policies being formulated for post-war economic activity are bound to have a marked influence for some time to come and therefore become a matter of present concern.

FOREIGN TRADE

As producers of primary products from our farms, forests and mines, we know that we are dependent upon and will continue to be dependent upon the markets of the world for the consumption of such goods upon which much of our prosperity rests. Our productive capacity has been increased far beyond the present needs of our own people, and in any plans for post-war reconstruction we must bear in mind that for full consumption of many of our products we must have access to world markets and that we must develop such markets.

When our future manufacturing policy is considered cognizance must be taken of the fact that these outside markets cannot be neglected at the start and picked up afterwards. Our markets abroad must be cultivated from the outset if they are to be developed in the future.

While we in Canada can produce in our own country many of our necessities and luxuries and while trade within our own borders will always be an important factor in our national economy, international trade has been and must be a part of our economic fabric if there is to be achieved full employment, worthy standards of living, and the prospects of a comfortable old age which all of us would so greatly like to see.

Such a fortunate condition of our national life cannot be brought about by Government paternalism or by Government action alone. For its realization there must be not only foresight and thoughtful consideration by all of us but understanding and toleration between our rural and our urban people, and harmonious co-operation between employers and employees.

The results will not be achieved by following the theories of radical reformers or by the formation of a multiplicity of political parties from which can emerge only national and economic weakness or impotence—a fact which has been demonstrated very plainly in other countries. There must be a unity of purpose between the people of all parts of Canada, unmarred by emotional or other prejudices if we are to attain the ultimate ideal of a free, happy, contented and prosperous people.

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

The more experienced members continue to bear the responsibility of instructing the large proportion of the staff who had had little or no previous training. Women employees now constitute 57 per cent. of the total, as compared with 21 per cent. in 1939. Members of the staff numbering 1,679 have joined the armed forces, of whom 178 have been casualties. The Bank is proud of its personnel in the service and looks forward to welcoming them back in the not distant future.

Every effort is being made to expand the service of the Bank, particularly to small borrowers, and actively to offer the Bank's loaning facilities to every credit-worthy citizen.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

One of the most significant economic developments this year is the physical expansion and improvement of the merchandising and industrial equipment of Canada.

New warehouses, factories, stores, etc., as well as extensions and alterations to existing establishments, undertaken during the past twelve months involve expenditures of over \$75,000,000. The amount for industrial projects, about \$50,000,000, is almost half as large again as in 1943.

The crop outturns, close to the record harvest of 1942, were not altogether the result of a favourable growing season. They also represent, as does the high output of live stock products, a most strenuous effort on the part of the farmers of this country. How strenuous this effort was can be judged by the fact that a total agricultural production about one-third above the pre-war average was achieved with an agricultural working population at least 25 per cent. below average.

The Bank has been fully employed in every phase of this great annual output of goods and services and at the present time, as our figures will indicate, is in an excellent position to co-operate in serving the future credit needs of this Dominion.

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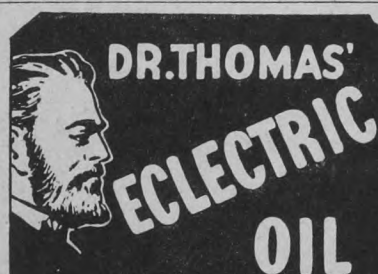
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A New Year . . . A New You!

Ten resolutions that will help you to loveliness

By LORETTA MILLER



Hair brushed to a lively lustre is the proud possession of Louise Allbritton.

A BRIGHT new year is dawning. A year of hopes to be fulfilled and dreams that must come true. For many it will be the brightest year in a long time; a year of great rejoicing, wonderful accomplishments, new achievements, new-found beauty. Many of these good things will come with but little effort from us, though the loveliness we gain must, of necessity, depend upon what we do to deserve it . . . how carefully we analyze ourselves to learn our beauty needs, and how steadfast we are in supplying these needs.

Make this start of the new year the beginning of a new you. Put down some time-honored resolutions and follow them through as resolutely as you wish for loveliness. Your efforts will be well worth your reward. Beginning at the very top of your head, resolve:

1. To make your hair your shining glory and to create a flattering hairdo. First, if an examination reveals a dry scalp, be quick to apply corrective treatments to help overcome the abnormal condition. Vigorous brushing followed by applications of hot oil will do much to stimulate the action of the oil ducts and so aid in counteracting dry scalp and hair. (Pure olive oil, slightly heated and applied to the scalp, is fine.) When the application is completed, wring out a large towel in hot water and place it over your head. This will serve to keep the oil application warm. Repeat the hot towel covering for at least five minutes. Then use a pure castile soap shampoo.

If the scalp is oily, lightly brush the hair then thoroughly shampoo with liquid green soap. The green soap is actually amber in color and may be purchased in drug stores. It is slightly astringent and aids in slowing down over-active oil ducts that permit oily scalp and hair. Shampoo, then thoroughly rinse all soap from the hair and scalp.

2. Sit or stand squarely in front of your mirror as you study your facial features. Use a hand mirror to help you decide upon the hairdo that will best balance your features from all angles. Perhaps bangs over your forehead, or a few large, flat curls made over your forehead-hairline, will help shorten a long, thin face. Or, if the reverse is your problem and you want to make a too long face appear wider, draw your hair straight back off of your forehead, but bring it forward just a little, in front of your ears. If your neck is too long and thin, let your hair come down low across the nape of your neck. Use these tricks of smart hair stylists and create a coiffure just for you.

3. Resolve to put on your best make-up every time you use cosmetics. Try

for perfection. Place your cheek rouge exactly where it will be most effective. Use lip rouge as an artist uses his wonderful colors . . . to highlight. Use powder for shading and blending and for giving the made-up complexion that look of sheer, veiled loveliness. And, before you do any of these, you must have the right shade of cheek and lip rouge and powders.

4. Resolve to carry your head high. Correct posture helps keep the contours of face, underchin and throat beautifully young. Straight back and shoulders, topped by a well poised head, gives one a regal bearing.

5. Resolve to keep your hands and nails as nicely groomed as possible. Use applications of hand lotion or cream at least once each day. I know it isn't always easy to add still another chore to the hundreds required every day, but once you get into the habit of putting on a hand-softening agent, you'll thank your stars for your pretty hands. It isn't necessary to go in for detailed manicures, if you're frightfully busy. Keep the cuticle pushed back so that rough ends do not happen, and keep the nails well shaped and their edges smooth. A complete manicure once every month, with in-between partial manicures, will do much to help maintain good looks at the fingertips.

6. Resolve not to gain an unwanted inch around your waistline or hips. If you notice even the slightest increase in your already ample measurements, get busy with reducing exercises at once. Don't wait until the half inch becomes two inches or you will have to work twice as hard to get your measurements down. It may not be a matter of pounds as much as it is inches that is changing your figure. Check your figure with a tape measure as well as the scales.

7. Resolve to keep your feet in the best possible conditions. If callous spots on the balls of your feet make walking difficult, by all means look to your shoes. The chances are a shoe made with a firmer arch will hold your feet properly and so aid in preventing or overcoming hardened skin on their soles. Corns, inflamed skin at the base of the great toe, ingrowing nails, and most minor foot discomforts, can be corrected or put on the path to being corrected, by one visit to a chiropodist or foot specialist. Shoes that are too large cause as many foot ills as do too small shoes. Constant friction on the foot, caused by shoes that are too large, leads to various foot ills. So, resolve that your next pair of shoes will fit your feet perfectly, they will be neither too large nor too small, and their heels, whether high, medium or low, will be suited to your feet.

8. Resolve to be good to yourself. If your days are jammed full, try to go to bed very early at least one night each week. Get into bed just as early as you possibly can after your evening meal. Relax. Read. Sleep. Have a glass of warm milk. Relax and finally, when you are thoroughly relaxed, go to sleep for the night. Sitting or lying relaxed in your bed will help remove tenseness from weary muscles and nerves and make you rest more completely.

9. Resolve to pamper yourself. Pass a tip to dear Auntie or Cousin that you'd like something fragrant for your next birthday: A box or jar of lovely bath salts, bubble bath or your favorite satchel, cologne or toilet water, perfume, or body powder. Let it be something nicer, a bit more frivolous, than you would buy for yourself. Then, when you're feeling blue and need extra pampering, have a beautifully scented bath. Emerge from it to pat some lovely fra-

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10. Resolve to follow through each of the resolutions you have just made.

Clothes Closet Space

Points to keep in mind when planning a house or remodelling rooms

By PHYLLIS FIELD COOPER

THE past few years has seen an increased, not to say intensified interest in the subject of storage space in the home. There is no doubt that a large part of this interest can be credited to the important work being done by home economics specialists in their respective fields of endeavor. Then too, homemakers have long been realizing many short-comings in what might be termed "home functionalism," not the least of which is ample storage space for everything in the home.

To just start listing the various types of "storage" necessary in the average home, one begins to realize why the subject is such an important one.

First, there is the all-important storage of foodstuffs in general—fresh, dried and canned and each has to be provided for in a very special way. Then, we have the all-important problem of caring for clothing; the "in season" garments or those which are being worn daily, and those garments of the "out-of-season" variety, both requiring special types of closets for their protection. Household bedding and linen require still another type of closet for their proper storing. In the kitchen, work is facilitated with greater ease and efficiency where there are plenty of properly placed cupboards, and closet space for cleaning and cooking equipment, as well as the garden or field work-clothing. We might go on and on with the list but space prevents us.

Of the many advantages that are to be realized where adequate storage space for food, utensils, equipment, linen and clothing has been well-planned, three stand out preeminently. First, the fact that the general work about the house can be facilitated with greater ease and less labor; second, that the house can be kept cleaner and tidier; third, that in such a home, confusion will be nil, while the comfort and ease of mind in knowing that "there is a place for everything and everything in its place" will more than repay any homemaker.

The ideal way of providing adequate storage space in any home is at the time that the plans are being draughted on paper. At the present time, when so many individuals are contemplating the building of homes as soon after this war as possible, we would suggest that in the meantime, a very careful study be made of storage space of all kinds in the home. If one has a particular "dream home" in mind, it is advisable to try and visualize oneself and family actually living in it. Taking any family as an example, the paramount question

should be, what are their personal needs, individually as well as collectively, as to the various kinds of storage necessary to home comfort and convenience? With these in mind, one should commence to make plans accordingly.

All homemakers, however, are not in the fortunate position to be able to build new homes. But, many old homes, by careful planning of waste space, can and have revealed great possibilities in the way of useful storage.

SINCE half the problem of keeping clothes looking new and of prolonging their life is in the way they are stored, we propose in this article to deal with the subject in regard to clothes. They will include the downstairs front entrance hall closet and a rear entrance closet for garden or field work-clothing. Fibre wallboard and wood strapping will be found an inexpensive substitute for lath and plastered partitioning in building closets in an old house.

In planning the modern clothes closet, the first consideration is size. In an already built house the problem usually is, how to get the maximum amount of storage out of a minimum amount of waste space in some suitable spot in the home. The sketch accompanying this article offers some floor plan layouts for just such problems. It will be noted that in the shallow closet, No. 3, there was not room for a rod, so in its place, three long garment hooks on wall and door have been substituted (see sketch).

The two next considerations are light and ventilation. In order to keep a clothes closet clean, bright and free from both moths and odors, it should be so situated that either the door to it opens toward a window, or a small window should be built into the closet.

Artificial lighting is important and may be provided by a pull-cord electric light bulb where there is electricity. Where no electricity is available, a flashlight is an excellent and safe alternative, kept somewhere close to the closet door.

The proper decoration of the walls will add considerably to the day-lighting of the closet. It may be papered if the adjacent room is papered but it should, for sanitary reasons, be shellacked. Paint is, in many respects the ideal finish and should be chosen in as light a tint as possible, either to match or contrast with the wallpaper background in the adjoining room or may be painted the same color as the wood-work provided that it is painted and light in tone.

At this point, one is ready to begin thinking about the necessary closet fittings. First, there is the garment rod which can either be of wood (an old broom handle set in metal brackets will suffice) or of metal ($\frac{3}{4}$ -inch gas or water pipe). The rod should be placed at least 2½ inches down from the under side of the shelf just above it, and in such a way that the garments hung from it will have at least 24 inches of space at cross angles to the rod. This prevents garments from brushing the wall. For adult clothing, the rod should be either 63 or 72 inches from the floor and a rod for children's clothing may be from 30 to 45 inches from the floor. Space allowance on a rod averages from two to three inches per garment, and for heavy, fur-collared coats about six inches. The average distance between shelves varies according to the items to be stored, from about 9 to 12 inches. Extension rods are especially designed for narrow, shallow depthed clothes closets (see No. 2 sketch).

Shoe-racks have long been regarded as a clothes closet necessity and there are many types which can either be purchased ready-made or built to suit the particular needs of the family (see No. 4 sketch). In closets used for out-door dress or work apparel, the removable slatted rack seems the most practical. It should be at least two inches in height and so made that it can be easily removed to clean the floor beneath it (see No. 6 sketch).

Every clothes closet should be provided with a door, or two doors if the doorway is more than 2 feet 8 inches in width. If there is not sufficient space accommodation for two doors, sliding doors are preferable to having just a curtained doorway.

A rather commodious layout for a 2 foot by 5 foot front entrance hall family clothes closet is given in sketch No. 6. There is proper accommodation for the apparel of both the small children and the adults with one shelf within easy reach for hats. The four drawers could be used for gloves, mitts, caps and scarves. There is an open compartment below the four drawers that might be handy for any one of a number of things. Having the slatted-racks for out-door footwear separated (one on the left for the children and the right one for adults) helps to avoid confusion in the hurry of getting ready for church, school or party.

Though one's available closet space may differ considerably to the one pictured, in many cases it would be possible to carry out much the same ideas in equipment. Corner closet No. 1 and clothes closet No. 5 offer possibilities in additional equipment or fittings along these lines.

For the homemaker who would like at least a temporary release from the annoyance and confusion of having farm work clothes any and everywhere about her kitchen, we offer a suggestion in sketch No. 7. This could easily be put together by any woman who is handy with the saw and hammer. The sketch is self-explanatory.

Vinegar in the Home

TOO many housewives think of vinegar only as an ingredient of salad dressing. Actually its uses in the home are legion. Of course it does add tang to salads, points up the flavor of baked beans and the like, but here are some other mighty important uses.

Some of the steak we get these days is really tough. Rub it with equal parts of oil and vinegar, let stand an hour or so . . . and you'll have tender meat.

Add one tablespoon of vinegar to the water in which you soak vegetables that may be stale and slightly wilted; they'll perk up amazingly.

Wring a thin cloth from vinegar, then wrap it around stale cheese if you want to keep it soft . . . and free from mold.

If you add a teaspoon of vinegar to water in which eggs are being poached, they'll stay firm.

If you add the vinegar left in bottom of jar of pickles to gelatin powder, you'll have a snappy aspic for vegetable salad.

A tablespoon of this liquid, placed in bottom of glass double boiler water will keep lime or other crusting from forming on the glass.

If woollen clothes are shiny, dip pressing-cloth in weak vinegar (50 per cent vinegar, 50 per cent water) and shine will disappear.

Simmer vinegar water on the stove when cooking fish, onions or cabbage. This will also clear the kitchen of flies and mosquitos.

Hardened paint can be removed from windows with hot vinegar . . . and so can the smoky film on fireplace bricks.

Old paint brushes can be cleaned out well by boiling fifteen minutes in vinegar.

Smear mahogany furniture takes on a new sheen when washed in a solution of hot water and vinegar, then rubbed with a solution of a teaspoon of turpentine and linseed oil, blended in tepid water.

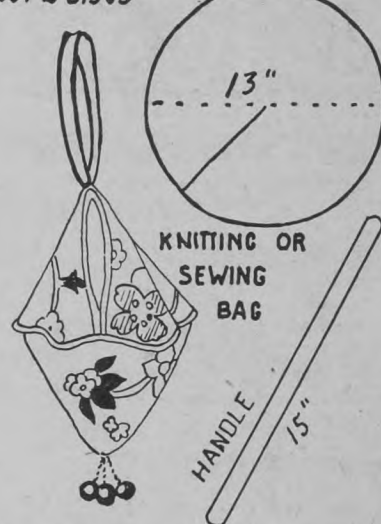
Clogged drain-pipes can be cleared by pouring hot vinegar over baking-soda placed on outlet to drain.

And for the hands—stains will disappear if rubbed with vinegar and in cold weather, hands will keep from getting too cold if they are dipped in vinegar and allowed to dry before going outdoors to hang up the family washing.—Louise Price Bell.

Knitting or Sewing Bag

THIS is a little bag, so simple to put together that any little girl will enjoy making it for mother, or any relative—and so inexpensive, she will be able to buy the materials out of her pocket money.

CUT 2 DISCS



It calls for a half yard of any pretty figured material, and about 2½ yards of contrasting bias tape and three beads for a finishing touch.

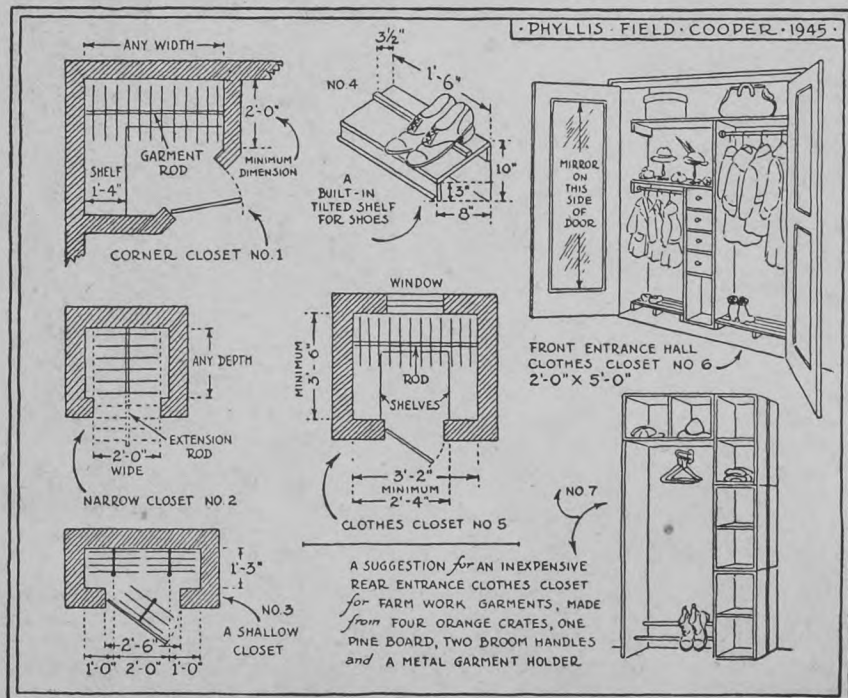
To make, cut out two thirteen inch rounds of material. Cut a slit from edge to centre for the opening and bind edges with the bias tape.

For the handle cut a two by fifteen inch length. Fold and bind with the bias tape. Join ends and sew to the top centre of bag.

Thread beads on crocheted cotton, and sew to centre bottom of bag.—M. Bowler.

When the wallpaper needs a patch, tear a piece of matching paper carefully with your fingers instead of cutting it. The jagged edge makes the repair almost unnoticeable.

If there is a hole in the wall plaster, make a stiff paste of flour and water and pack it tightly into place in the cavity. Level the surface off and cover with a piece of cotton saturated with the paste you use for papering. Cover with a patch of matching paper.





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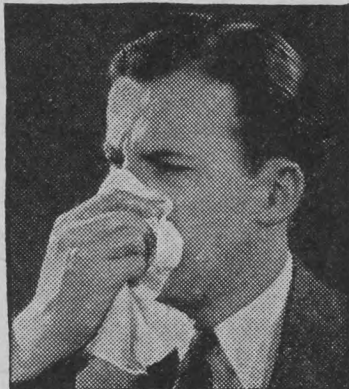
6-42

Helps Check Colds Quickly

You can often check a cold quickly if you follow these instructions.

Just as soon as you feel the cold coming on and experience headache, pains in the back or limbs, soreness through the body, take a Paradol tablet, a good big drink of hot lemonade or ginger tea and go to bed.

The Paradol affords almost immediate relief from the pains and aches and helps you to get off to sleep. The dose may be repeated, if necessary, according to the directions. If there is soreness of the throat, gargle with two Paradol tablets dissolved in water. Just try Paradol the next time you have a cold and we believe that you will be well pleased. Paradol does not disappoint.



Dr. Chase's Paradol

Handy Readers' Reference to Guide Advertisers of 1944

Continued from page 53

ADVERTISER	PRODUCTS ADVERTISED	OFFER TO READERS
109 Sifton Wool Products	Wool Carding Machines	Free catalog.
Simpsons—Get Acquainted Club	Get Acquainted Club	
110 Singer Sewing Machine Co.	Sewing Notions	Information.
111 Smith Mfg. Co.	Rupture Remedy	Information and trial offer.
Socony Vacuum Co.	Mobiloil Lubricants	
112 L. F. Solly	Baby Chicks	Catalog.
Somerville Co.	Baby Chick Feeders	
Soubry's Hatchery	Baby Chicks	
113 Spencers Ltd.	Garden Seeds	Catalog.
114 Spohn Medical Co.	Veterinary Remedy	Free Booklet.
115 Standard Brands Ltd.	Magic Baking Powder, Gillett's Lye, Royal Yeast	Free booklet.
Standard Importing & Sales	Cream Separators, Washing Machines, Ranges, Grain Crushers, etc.	
Stanfield's Ltd.	Stanfield's Underwear	Catalog.
116 Steele Briggs Seed Co.	Seeds	
G. F. Stephens	Paint	
Sterling Products—Aspirin	Aspirin	
Sterling Products—Dyes	Diamond Dyes	
117 Stewart Electric Hatchery	Baby Chicks	Price list and catalog.
Stewart-Warner-Alomite	Lubrication Fittings Systems	
Sun Life Assur. Co. of Canada	Life Assurance	
118 Swift Canadian Co.	Poultry & Hog Concentrate	Free booklet.
Alex. Taylor Hatchery	Baby Chicks	
Templeton's Ltd.	Raz-Mah	
Tobacco By-Products Co.	"Black Leaf 40"—Insecticide	
119 Tobe's Treary	Blueberries and other Fruits	Free bulletin and catalog.
Top Notch Chickeries	Baby Chicks	Price list.
120 Toronto General Trust	Farm Land for Sale	Information, specify.
122 Trench's Remedies Ltd.	Nerve and Stomach Tablets	Free book.
123 Troy Chemical Co.	Savox Veterinary Remedy	Free book.
Tuckett Ltd.	Buckingham Fine Cut and Philip Morris T.	
124 Tweedle Chick Hatchery	Baby Chicks	Catalog and price list.
United Grain Growers Ltd.	Institutional—Hail Ins.	
United Motors Ltd.	A.C. Spark Plugs and Oil Filters	
125 Vapo Cresolene Co.	Whooping Cough and Cold Remedy	Free booklet.
Vick Chemical Co.	Vick's Va-tro-nol and Vaporub	
126 VicBin Ltd.	Rex Wheat Germ Oil	Free book.
Vessot Co.	Vessot Grain Grinders	Information.
Wabasso Cotton	Sheets and Pillow Cases	
128 Wallace Electric	Electric Hearing Aid	Free literature.
Wards Ltd.	Hooked Rugs and Silk Hose	
129 J. R. Watkins Co.	Dealers Wanted	Free particulars.
Wm. R. Warner Co.	Sloan's Liniment	
John Watson	Gloves	
Wawanesa Mutual	Insurance	
130 Webb Seed Co.	Seeds	Free catalog.
Western Can. Insur. Underwriters	Insurance	
Western Retail Lumbermen's Assn.	Lumber	
Western Clock Co.	Westclox Clocks	
131 Western Distributors	Novelty Cards	Free catalog.
132 Western Gypsum	Building Materials	Free literature.
Western King Mfg. Co.	Master Mechanic Overalls	
West Steel Products	Granaries	
Willard Battery	Batteries	
Willow Brook Farm	Chinchilla Rabbits	
Wix Accessories	Oil Filters	
W. F. Young Inc.	Absorbine Liniment	
133 Zonite Products Corp.	Zonitors for Feminine Hygiene	Free booklet.

Please Use Coupon on Page 53.

For Winter Wear

No. 2501—A simple style, easy to make jumper that you can get for a toy doll out of small yardage. Pattern shown is cut in one size, 13½ inches long and takes ⅞ yard of 35-inch fabric.

No. 3689—For better wear, a dress that is soft in line, simple in cut. An ideal frock for a host of occasions, for any figure in almost every fabric. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2533—Bi-color interest is to the fore this season. It is young in spirit and most effective on a simple dress like this one. Equally nice in wool or crepe. Cut in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 2¼ yards of 54-inch fabric with ¼ yard contrasting.

No. 2510—A slip designed to make a good foundation for your dresses, with its smooth princess lines. Make in satin for special occasions. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires 2¼ yards 39-inch fabric with 1½ yards lace; 2⅝ yards 35 or 39-inch fabric for slip with built up shoulders.

No. 3844—Cut to appeal to youngsters and welcome where there is a shortage of ready-mades. Warm and cozy made in flannelette. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 4 requires 2⅝ yards 35-inch fabric.



No. 3843—Pattern for rag doll 13 inches tall with complete wardrobe including pyjamas to match those of her little mistress.

No. 3730—No shortage of children's clothes if you make them for yourself. A dainty set of dress and tailored coat cut from the same pattern. Cut in sizes 1, 2, 3, 4. Size 2 requires 1¼ yards 35-inch fabric with ¼ yard contrasting for dress; 1 yard 54-inch fabric for coat.

No. 3893—For cold weather wear this coat and legging set with its matching hat will keep a youngster warm. For boy or girl, depending on the side buttoned. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8. Size 4 requires 2¼ yards 54-inch fabric for the complete set.

Patterns, 15 cents each.

Home Sewing Fashion Book, 15 cents.

Be sure to write correct number and size of pattern wanted.

Address order to The Pattern Department, The Country Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



3893
SIZES
2-8

THE COUNTRY BOY AND GIRL

Adventuring in Story-land

By EFFIE BUTLER

Sometimes I curl up cosy
In Grandpa's big arm chair;
And when I read my story books
Well, I'm not really there!

I'm a fur-clad Eskimo
Up in the Arctic Zone;
A jolly sailor bound for seas
The strangest ever known.

Again, I'm an Indian maid;
A refugee in Spain,
Or just an ordinary girl
Whose dolly is called Jane.

But when it's time for Mother
To tuck me up in bed,
I'm glad I'm not those other folks
But just plain ME instead!

Annie and Janey Joan

By MARY E. GRANNAN

ANNIE lived at the lighthouse, out on a rocky coast where the sea tossed and rolled, all day . . . all night without end. Annie's father was the lighthouse keeper. He kept the light burning to warn the ships that danger was near. Annie had never lived anywhere but at the lighthouse, so she had no one to play with but herself. Her mother helped her with ideas for fun. Her mother showed her how to make many pretty things from shells. But in the winter time when the snow was blowing . . . and the sea tossed against icy shores, and there were no shells. And sometimes Annie had a hard time having fun.

Christmas time was fun though, but it was gone. Annie had gotten some things for Christmas, and the thing she loved best, was a little doll. It was very pretty. It had yellow hair and blue eyes, and a little dress that was almost like silk. Its name was Janey Joan. "Janey Joan" was printed on a little ribbon on its dress, so that you could make no mistake.

Annie loved Janey Joan. And told her so more than a hundred times a day. "I love you Janey Joan. I love you so much that I could squeeze you in two, but I wouldn't do that Janey Joan, because I want you to look just like you look for a hundred million years. Janey Joan . . . I wonder where you came from?"

"Would you really like to know?" asked Janey Joan.

Annie almost fell off the window seat of the lighthouse. At first she thought that she must be dreaming. "You didn't speak to me Janey Joan, did you?"

"Yes, I did," smiled the little doll. "Santa Claus put a speaker in me. 'Janey Joan,' he said. 'Annie's a lonely little girl, there in the lighthouse all by herself. The day she asks you where you came from, you can talk.' I've been waiting since Christmas, Annie, but it's only today you asked me the question."

"Oh!" said Annie. "Oh, this is fun. Where did you come from. Tell me all about it, 'cause Janey Joan, I've never been any place except this island."

"That's what Santa Claus said. Would you like to hear about the toy shop, Annie? The toy shop I came from?" asked the doll.

"Oh, yes . . .," said Annie.

"Well," said Janey Joan. "First of all, I was on a shelf with a lot of other dolls. Some of them had dark hair, some of them had red hair. But mine was yellow. I was the only yellow haired doll in the store. It was nice there with the other dolls. And when they took us down from the shelf, we had lots of fun. It was then we met the teddy bears, and the jumping jacks, and the toy dogs and the furry kittens. At night, when the old, old lady who owned the store, would go home, we'd all play together. We'd ride on the toy trains, and shoot off all the toy guns." Janey Joan laughed. Annie did too, and Annie said, "Go on . . . go on."

"Well, it was getting very nearly Christmas, and one night before closing time, Santa Claus came in. He said to the little old, old lady, 'Miss Lovelace, I want a very special doll. It must have golden hair, and a dress almost silk, and it must have blue eyes.'"

"'Janey Joan,' the old, old lady said.

Well here we are starting a new year! May 1945 hold many good things for the readers of this page! The best wish we can possibly make is that victory will come early in it and that we shall see the end of the war; that our men and women serving with the Army, Navy and Air Force will return safely to their homes and families.

I wonder if you are going to take up a new hobby this year? It might be collecting things such as: stamps, mounted flowers or weeds, specimens of rock. You might like to take up clay modelling, wood carving or woodcraft, making scrap-books on some particularly interesting subject, keeping a diary of observations on birds, weather or animals you know. There are special things such as piano, violin or guitar lessons; taking up art, photography; or going in for dramatic reading of poems and prose selections. There is just no end to the number of ideas for hobbies for boys and girls. The main point is to select one that you like and stick to it until you are able to show others how interesting it is. Once you start you will be surprised how much help you will find. You can make good use of spare minutes and hours. This is the month to get started. It is too cold to spend much time out-of-doors. You will find joy in having a hobby and it will give you something interesting to show to others and about which you can talk.

"That is Janey Joan, and she's the only one like that in the shop."

"Well I'll take Janey Joan," Santa Claus said. "She's for Annie who lives out at the lighthouse. Annie's all alone and she must have the nicest doll in this world."

Janey Joan smiled shyly. "So Santa Claus took me," she said. "He put me in his big bag, and he brought me to you."

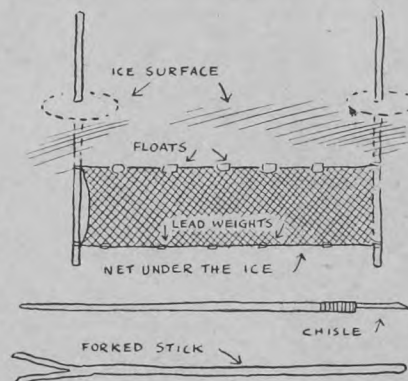
"Well, you are the nicest doll in the world, Janey Joan, and I'm so glad you're mine," said Annie. And then her face grew a little worried. "But maybe you'll be lonesome here, with only me to play with, Janey Joan. You'll miss the teddy bears and the jumping jacks, maybe . . . do you think?"

Janey Joan laughed. "Do you want to know something else Annie?" Annie nodded her head. "When Miss Lovelace asked me if I'd like to come here, I said 'Yes.'"

Annie laughed, and from now on, days at the lighthouse would be very full. It didn't matter if it were summer or winter now that Janey Joan had come.

Fishing Under the Ice

THE Indians around the mouth of the Hayes River on the Hudson Bay do a lot of fishing under the ice in the fall, winter and spring. The fish caught are suckers, whitefish, a few trout and a fish they call mari.



The method of setting a net under the ice is quite simple. The women do most of this work while the men are off on their trap lines. The squaws go armed with two forked sticks and a chisel or small axe, etc. Three or four holes are cut through the ice in a straight row. Then one woman passes a long pole through the first hole, the second girl stands at the next hole with a forked stick ready to catch the pole and after securing it the first woman walks over to the next hole with a forked stick ready to catch the pole as it is pushed along under the ice. To the end of said pole is attached a cord, to this cord is attached a fish net. The net has lead sinkers on the bottom part and cork floats at the top. When the net has been pulled under the ice it is made secure at each end and left over night. Sometimes a string of baited hooks are run under the ice instead of a net.

The next morning the fisherwoman goes out to their nets or hooks. They break the ice at the holes near the ends of the net, one pulls the net out and removes the fish while the other woman holds on to the cord so as to be able to pull the net back under the ice again. —George Holman.

Table Manners

WOLVES can snarl, and snap, and grab, and gulp over their food, but we can't afford to do it. It spoils the meal for others and encourages indigestion.

Eating should be a time of pleasant relaxation. Undue noises caused by the dropping of knives, scraping the bottom of a plate for the very last morsel of food or smacking the lips, are annoying to others and break the desired smooth rhythm of eating.

Careless, sloppy habits also take some of the keen edge off table comfort. Some of the ways in which you can ruin a meal for the rest who are eating with you are: chewing with mouth open too wide, talking with food in your mouth, gulping when drinking, picking your teeth, blowing at your food to cool it off, passing food to others while chewing laboriously, or talking about unpleasant topics.

When visitors arrive, our table etiquette will come in for closer scrutiny. A few important points to remember are: don't fiddle with the cutlery until you are ready to start, put your serviette on your lap, don't hang it from your neck, when through eating leave your knife and fork on the plate and so avoid soiling the table cloth, don't break your crackers up and wash them around in your soup, and, above all, learn to regulate your speed of eating to suit that of the visitors. Don't rush through the main course and then sit looking quite bored and offended because the dessert isn't ready. And don't be in a hurry to leave the table. It won't hurt you if your meal has time to settle before you move.

Occasionally, very occasionally, you may be the cause of a dinner table accident such as upsetting your glass of water or spilling the gravy. Don't make it worse by making a fuss. Accidents will happen. Simply apologize for your carelessness, and make what amends you can, quickly and quietly.

Never argue at the table. Arguing brings on indigestion and the idea of eating is to properly digest the food so you can get the good of it.

Finally, for your health's sake as well as for your reputation as a mannerly eater: dine slowly and cautiously. Don't wash your food down with water or milk. It will be quite moist enough if you chew it properly. "Eat while you eat, and drink while you drink," is a very good motto to remember at the table. —Walter King.

Have An Indoor Garden

IT is really surprising how many plants will grow indoors without the use of soil.

A novelty carrot fern may be grown with very little care and trouble. Get a large sized carrot, the older the better, and cut two inches off the top. Turn this upside down and scoop out the interior with a spoon leaving only a thin shell. Make four holes evenly spaced around the rim and through these tie string so that the carrot stump can be hung up. Fill the carrot with water and hang your plant in front of a window where it will be warm and light. The carrot will send out beautiful green leaves in such abundance that before

many days the red part of the plant will be entirely covered with foliage.

The tops of turnips, beets, and parsnips will also grow leaves quickly if placed in a dish which is kept moist with a shallow layer of water. The shoots from the beet stump are often a pretty pink shade which look especially nice when growing alongside the vivid green leaves of the turnips, or parsnips.

Another easily made hanging garden is a sponge on which lawn grass seed has been sprinkled. If the sponge is kept moist and hung up in front of a window the grass will keep fresh and green for a long time.

After your window garden is well under way and looks inviting take a plant over to a sick friend. An invalid always appreciates thoughtfulness and, besides, your novelty plant will create a new interest. —Walter King.

Ringfling

RINGFLING is a merry old game that everyone can play, including grandma. To make it, you will need two cardboard boxes, a pair of scissors, four sticks or long pencils, some paints or crayons, eight fingers, and two thumbs.

First, make the game board as shown in Fig. 1. An old shoe box will do, but the larger the box, the better it is. Mark the four spaces on the bottom of the box, and color each space differently;

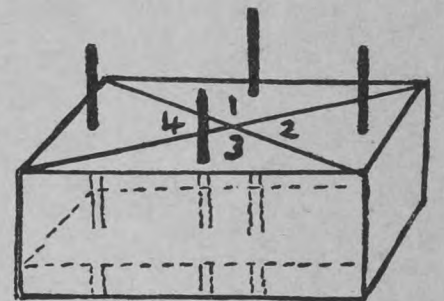


FIG. 1.

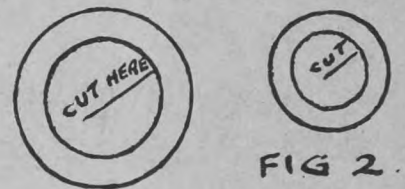


FIG. 2.

red, blue, yellow, and green. Mark on the numbers and push the four sticks or pencils through the centre of each space.

To make the sticks stand up straight, cut the rim off the box lid, and push the top of the lid about an inch inside the box as shown by the dotted lines. Then push the sticks right through the lid.

The rings are made of cardboard from the second box. You should make two large rings and two small ones. You can draw the rings by tracing around the edge of small plates and saucers.

Now paint each ring a different color to match the colors on the game board.

The rules of the game are simple. You should stand the box about six feet from the starting line and each player throws in turn. If you hook a stick with the big rings you score whatever is marked in that space. If you capture a stick with a small ring you get double the score. And . . . best fun of all . . . if the color of your ring matches the color of the space around the captured stick, you add another five points to your score.

The first player to reach 100 is the winner.

Checkers with Daddy

By DOROTHY MORRISON

Chickery-checkery, black and red,
I'll jump your king—and now he's dead.

Chickery-checkery, now you're done,
I'll take your man. Aha! I've won!

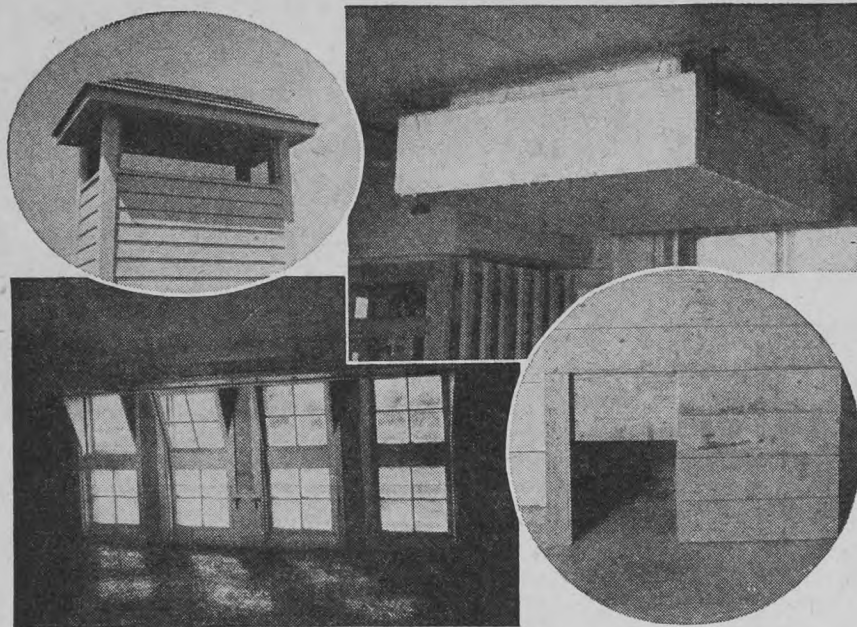
O Daddy, don't you look so blue—
Next time I'll give the game to you!

Proper Poultry House Ventilation

This flue system meets the requirements of good ventilation and keeps the floor litter dry

By R. M. BLAKELY

Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask.



Oval: Proper type of ventilator head. Upper right: Fresh air, no-draft loft intake. Lower left: These windows adjust easily by tilting in from top. Circle: End-wall intake at ground level, regulated by a sliding door.

POULTRY house ventilation systems are required to provide sufficient supplies of fresh oxygen, and, also, to remove the excess moisture which is given off when the birds breathe. The causes of damp floor litter are, first, a high relative humidity in the air in the house, and, secondly, cooling surfaces such as walls and floors which chill the air causing the water vapor to condense on them. Contrary to general opinion, damp litter is not often caused by moisture rising through the cement floor.

The prevention of damp litter, therefore, presents two problems: One of insulation to remove the cause of cold walls, floors and ceilings; and one of ventilation to prevent the accumulation of moisture vapor within the laying pen.

Adequate insulation should be provided when the house is built. The modern trend in poultry house construction is to have a minimum depth from front to back of 20 feet. In addition, many experienced poultrymen favor a solid ceiling, preferably of tongued and grooved material. It is also recommended that a layer of tar paper or asphalt paper be placed beneath the inside sheathing on both walls and ceiling, to prevent the insulating material from becoming damp. Walls can be insulated by filling the space between studs with wood shavings. A four-inch layer of the same material between the ceiling joists will satisfactorily in-

sulate the ceiling. If straw is used for this purpose, chaffy straw should be used between the joists. Longer straw may be used above this. To assist in the control of mice and mites, a mixture of ten parts hydrated lime, two parts arsenate of lead, or arsenate of lime, and two parts flowers of sulphur should be dusted into the insulation material.

A method of construction which provides for good drainage, as well as under-floor insulation, is shown in the accompanying diagram. This is felt to be an important item in the prevention of damp litter. Railway cinders are ideal for this purpose, but are not always readily available.

Many types of ventilation systems are used in prairie poultry houses. A number of these are giving satisfactory results, but many are not. The main criticism of many is that they require too much constant adjustment in order to cope with the frequent changes in direction and velocity of wind so common to the open prairie. The system described in this article is known generally as the "Flue" system. This type of ventilation system fell into disrepute for a number of years, but the main reason was that, in almost all cases there was faulty construction, particularly of the outlet flue. The common faults were: 1, the shaft was too small; 2, very few early outlet shafts were insulated (essential for successful operation); 3, the wrong type of ventilator head was used (too frequently fancy louvres were placed in the head

openings. Louvres should not be used. Overhanging eaves should also be avoided); 4, too many turns and elbows; 5, the use of more than one outlet shaft in the same pen.

The essentials of a good ventilation system are four: 1, It must provide a practical workable outlet which is simple in operation (this is fundamental, since, if we can exhaust the foul air, the problem of admitting fresh air need not cause so many worries); 2, the entire system should be one which does not require frequent adjustment of controls; 3, the intakes should be such that they do not cause cold drafts in any portion of the building; 4, the system should be designed to function under the most unfavorable as well as the most favorable conditions.

The flue system of ventilation can be made to fill all of the above requirements if it is properly installed and operated. The outtake shaft should have a minimum inside measurement of 16"x16". This will handle a pen up to 20'x20'. Separate shafts should be used for each pen. In two-pen houses a double shaft can be built into the division wall. One of the illustrations shows the top of such a shaft, one-half of which is used by each pen. At Swift Current the outtake shafts are built from floor level of the pen to a minimum height of two feet above the ridge of the building. The ventilator head openings and roof are placed above this. It is essential that the shaft be insulated from at least ceiling level to the very top. This can be accomplished by covering with commercial insulation board. The portion above the roof should be covered, in addition, with tar paper and siding. The corner posts are extended above the shaft for at least ten inches. On this is placed a

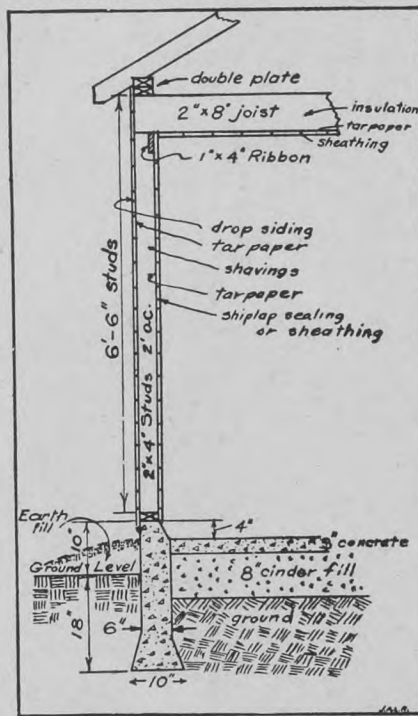


Diagram showing how to provide good drainage, under-floor insulation, wall construction and eaves.

flat ceiling which should extend at least eight inches beyond the shaft. Above this can be built a two or four-sided roof. The opening into the outtake shaft is illustrated. The slide control is counterbalanced by a weight.

Fresh air intakes can be built to open near ground level on the outside, extend up to ceiling height and open into the pen at ceiling level. These have been tried at Swift Current, but are not entirely satisfactory under all conditions. In attempting to devise "no-draft" intakes, a twenty-four-inch-square hole was cut in the ceiling. A six-inch shaft was then extended down into the pen (see illustration). A control box 28 inches square was then inverted over this shaft and hung from adjustable brackets. It was found that the suction created by the shaft was sufficient to draw air from the loft. This air was replaced by seepage around eaves and shingles. No ventilation openings were cut leading from the loft to the outside. The air in the loft was still and consequently it was possible to get almost no-draft ventilation.

This so-called "loft intake" was used along the top tier of windows which were tilted in at the top. During severely cold

and windy weather, and at night, all windows were closed. The outtake shaft with the loft intake was able to provide sufficient ventilation to keep the room reasonably sweet smelling and the litter dry. During warmer days the two centre windows were tilted in, slightly, at the top. Daily adjustments were simple. They consisted of opening the windows slightly in the morning and closing them at night. The control box on the loft intake was left two inches from the ceiling at all times. During extremely windy periods, it may be necessary to close all intakes, including the one in the ceiling. This latter is accomplished by pushing it up against the ceiling and tightening the winged nuts.

The above system of ventilation, as operated at Swift Current, was able to provide sufficient exchange of air to keep the litter dry throughout the winter. This was in contrast to the adjoining pen where another ventilation system was being tried. In that case, the litter was almost continually wet.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the ventilation systems of each pen in a long house should be distinct and separate from each other pen. This will necessitate solid division walls and doors between pens. Partitions which consist of part lumber and part netting should be avoided, whether the pen is considered as one large one or two smaller ones, so far as ventilation is concerned.

Ventilation systems will not function properly without some thought and adjustment by the operator and this one is no exception. It is believed to require less adjustment than many now in use, however.

Outposts of Science

THE Russians have made another discovery. It is that the fumes of onions, garlic and other strong smelling herbs are fatal to bacteria and even to the eggs of some of the lower forms of animal life. This should be applicable to the treatment of infection cases. The oils which give off the fumes are very volatile and so the paste should be made immediately before application. Onions are ground to a paste after the dry parts have been removed. The paste is placed in a small dish somewhat larger than the infected area to be treated. The dish is then fastened in place so that the paste does not come in contact with the flesh but only the fumes. It is the vapor that deals the lethal blow to the germs.

AIR transport has its limitations. An American information source has figured that 44 averaged sized steamships could carry 100,000 tons of cargo a month from San Francisco to Australia. Their combined crews would be 3,200 men and they would burn 165,000 barrels of fuel oil. To carry the same amount of goods over the same route by air would require 10,000 average sized transport planes requiring 120,000 air-men, and burning up 9,000,000 barrels of high octane aviation gasoline.

TIRE trouble is very frequently due to nails and glass and damaged fabric which are not seen. Before the war an X-ray machine for detecting these hidden sources of danger was being made available to automobile repair shops. Its production was stopped, but will be resumed after the victory. It is the most revolutionary advance in the history of the tire repair trade. The use of X-rays to detect flaws in castings and forgings is a standard practice. It will become a standard practice in repair shops to use the same method in locating potential causes of tire failure.

EPIDEMICS of measles may become a thing of the past. We have it on the authority of the American War Department. The blood of persons who have had measles contains so-called antibodies against the disease. A substance known as gamma globulin, a protein, has been extracted from blood plasma given by volunteer blood donors to the Red Cross. When injected into the muscles of a person exposed to the disease, the material will, in most cases, prevent him from developing the sickness. The possibility is suggested that the same substance might provide a means of fighting other contagious diseases, including diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid.



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Buckingham Fine Cut
makes better cigarettes



Handy Readers' Reference to Guide Advertisers of 1944

Herewith The Country Guide supplies its readers with an Annual Directory to all display advertisers who have used its columns during 1944. From time to time readers write us asking about ads. they have seen but cannot locate in their back issues. It is hoped that this Annual Directory will help solve this problem for them and for others who may not have thought to write us.

The Directory shows the name of each display advertiser and lists the product or products he has advertised in The Guide during 1944. In addition, those adver-

tisers who are offering our readers literature, samples, etc., are numbered. For readers who may desire any of this material a coupon is provided. Please write your name and address plainly and enter the number or numbers corresponding with the items you want.

Where any conditions such as postage, labels, etc., are required, same is noted and must be sent in with your coupon.

ADVERTISER	PRODUCTS ADVERTISED	OFFER TO READERS
Aeroxon	Fly Catchers	
Alta Linseed Oil	Alox Linseed Meal	
Aluminum Co.	Aluminum Goods	
1 American Hide & Fur	Raw Furs Wanted	Price List and Shipping Tags.
American Pad and Textile	Walker Overalls etc.	
Animal Trap Co.	Traps	
2 Anstey Electric Hatchery	Baby Chicks	Catalog.
Argue Bros.	Land for Sale	
3 Asco Pharmacal	Rheumatic, Headache and Cold Remedy	Free trial offer.
J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co.	"Diamond A" Paint	
4 Auto Wrecking Co.	Used and New Auto Parts, Etc.	Free catalog.
5 Banff School of Fine Arts	Theatre, Music, Art	Prospectus.
Bank of Montreal	Banking Service—Institutional	
Bank of Nova Scotia	Banking Service	
6 Baribeau & Sons	Dyes and Washing Blue	Blue shaker 30c.
Barrett Co.	Roofing	
Battle Pharmaceuticals	Vitamin Pills	
7 B.C. Sugar Refining Co.	Rogers Golden Syrup	Free Recipe Book.
Beatty Auto Electric	Magnetos	
Beaver Lumber	Building Materials	
8 Beery School of Horsemanship	Course in Horse Training	Free booklet.
9 Bolivar Hatcheries	Baby Chicks	Particulars.
10 Brathwaite Ltd.	Stomach and Indigestion Remedy	Free booklet.
Bray Hatchery	Baby Chicks	
British American Oil Co.	Lubricants	
Bristol-Myers (Ipana)	Ipana Tooth Paste	
Brown and Murray	Magneto Repairs and Exchange	
W. K. Buckley	Cough and Cough Mixture	
11 Building Products	Roofing and Siding	Free booklet (specify).
Burgess Dry Cells Ltd.	Burgess Batteries	
Burns & Co.	Vigor Poultry Supplements and Spork	
Burnside Poultry Farm	Baby Chicks	
12 Byer's Flour Mills	Sunnyboy Cereal	Free Indian Stamp Map.
Calgary Exhibition and Stampede	Exhibition and Stampede	
Campana Corp.	Skin Lotion	
Can. Bank of Commerce	Banking Service	
Can. Bankers Assn.	Institutional	
Can. Carborundum Co.	Sharpening Tools	
13 Can. Cement Co. Ltd.	Concrete	Free booklet.
Can. Co-operative Wool Growers	Wool Wanted	
14 Can. Cottons Limited	Kingcot Denim	Free booklet.
Can. Cycle and Motor	Bicycles	
Can. Decalcomania	Decal Transfers	
15 Can. Fairbanks Morse Co.	Lighting Plants, Washing Machines, Water Systems, Mechanical Equip.	Information, specify.
Can. Industries Ltd.	Nicotin Sulphate Insecticide, Warble Powder	
16 Can. Jersey Cattle Club	Jersey Cattle	Information.
17 Can. Johns Manville	Building Materials	Booklet (10c and specify).
Can. National Carbon Co. Ltd.	Eveready Batteries, Rustone and R. Program	
Can. National Express Co.	Express Money Orders	
Can. Oil Companies	White Rose Petroleum Products	
Can. Pacific Railway	Transportation Co.—Inst.	
18 Can. Packers Ltd.	Shur-Gain Hog and Poultry Concentrate, Lard, Kam, York S. Spread, Report	Free booklet.
Can. Red Cross	Red Cross Appeal	
19 Can. Seed Growers Assn.	Seed Grain	Information and price list.
20 Can. Shorthorn Assn.	Shorthorn Cattle	Free Literature.
Can. Shredded Wheat Co. Ltd.	Shredded Wheat	
21 Can. Von	Indigestion Remedy	Free sample and booklet.
22 Capitol Carpet Co.	Rugs	Catalog.
23 J. I. Case Co.	Tractors and Farm Machinery Conservation	Free booklet.
Caterpillar Tractor Co.	Tractor	
Cat's Paw Rubber Co.	Rubber Heels	
Centaur Co.	Castoria (children's laxative)	
Chase Medicine Co.	Kidney and Liver Remedy, Nerve Food and Cold Remedy	
Chesebrough Mfg.	Vaseline	
24 Chipman Chemicals	Warble Fly Powder	Price list.
Christie, Brown & Co. Ltd.	Christie's Biscuits	
25 Church & Dwight Ltd.	Cow Brand Baking Soda	Bklt. on cooking and medicinal uses.
City Machinery	Machinery Repairs	
Clancy's	Cough and Cold Remedy	
26 Cleveland Tractor Co.	Tractors	Free booklet.
Cluett Peabody & Co.	Sanforized Shrink	
Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd.	Farm Implements	
Coffield Washer	Washing Machines	
27 Coleman Lamp & Stove Co. Ltd.	Coleman Lamps, Lanterns, Ranges, Irons	Free booklet.
28 L. S. Coles Hatchery	Baby Chicks	Catalog.
Congoleum Ltd.	Congoleum Rugs	
29 Consolidated Mining & Smelting	Elephant Brand Fertilizer	Free booklet.
30 Consolidated Motors	Used Cars	Information.
Deas Corn Salve	Corn Salve, etc.	
Deasible	LaBelle and Fieldmaster Disks	
Deahy Packing Co.	Old Dutch Cleanser	
Deer Labr	Animal Disease Control	Free book.
Deer's Ltd.	Linens and Laces	
J.D. Co.	Skin Remedy	
John Deere Plow Co. Ltd.	Farm Machinery Conservation	
The DeLaval Co. Ltd.	Separators, Milkers	Free information.
Nurse Dencker	Eczema Remedy	
Dom. Agric. Credit Co.	Livestock Credit Terms	Particulars free.
Dom. Bag of Agriculture	Cotton Bags	
Dom. Dept. of Agriculture	Hog Production	Information.
Dom. Forest Nursery Station	Trees	Free trees.
Dom. Fur Auction Sales Co.	Fur Auction	
Dom. Govt.	Warble Fly Control	
Dom. Govt. (Dept. Agric.)	Message re Sale of Feed Grains, Seed Potatoes	
Dom. Govt. (Dept. of Finance)	War Loans	
Dom. Govt. (Dept. Labor)	Message to Farmers and Farm Workers	
Dom. Govt. (Dept. Mun. & Supp.)	Rationing, Fuel, etc.	
Dom. Govt. Nat. War Service	Inflation, Salvage	
Dom. Govt. Pen. Nat'l. Health	Veterans Rehabilitation and V.D. Campaign	
Dom. Govt. Post Office	Postal Regulations	
Dom. Govt. Soldiers Settlement	Farm Lands Wanted	
Dom. Govt. Trade and Commerce	Information on Canada	
Dom. Govt. (W.P.T.B.)	Rationing	
Dom. Oilcloth Ltd.	Linoleum	
Dom. Rubber	Rubber Articles—Institutional	
36 Dominion Seed House	Garden Seeds	Seed and Nursery Book.
Dom. Textile Co.	Textile Co.	
Double Duty Products Co.	Bak-Mak—Eggshell Maker	Free literature.
Dunlop Tire & Rubber Co.	Belting and Tires	
J. A. Dunnigan	Livestock Loss Prevention	Free booklet.
Dupont Semeas	Ceresan	
39 Early Hatcheries	Baby Chicks	Catalog.
T. Eaton Co.	Mail Order House	
Elk's Medicine Co.	Skin Remedy	
Ex-Lax Co.	Chocolate Coated Laxative	
Fairview Chemical	Bot and Worm Remedies, etc., Mice Exterm., Warble Fly, Chor-All	
40 E. Ferguson	Oat Huller	Literature and sample.
41 Fethersburgh & Co.	Patent Service	Particulars free.
Findlays Ltd.	Coal and Wood Range	
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.	Tires	
Floury-Bissell	Farm Machinery	
Flexible Shaft Co. Ltd.	Stewart Electric Clippers and Sharpening Blade	
42 Flowercraft	Chenille Flowers	Free price list.
Ford Motor Co.	Tractors and Institutional	
Forever Industries	Grain Cleaners	
Chas. E. Frost	Vidova Poultry Supplement	
Fry Cadbury Co.	Fry's Cocoa	
General Motors	Institutional	
Gen. Steel Wares Ltd.	Steel Wares Company	
43 Globelite Batteries Ltd.	Lighting Plant Batteries	Information.
Globe Bedding	Beds, Springs, Mattresses	
Golden Drugs	Male Remedy	
44 Golden Fleece Woollen Mills	Blankets	Prices and information.
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.	Tire and Belting	Free booklets, 10c.
Great West Distributors	Petroleum Products	
Great Western Garment Co.	Clothing	
46 Groh's Cooler Ltd.	Electric Fencer	Literature.
Grove Labs.	Cold Tablets and Pazo	
47 Gutta Percha Co.	Rubber Company	Free booklet.
48 Dr. Gull Co.	Green Mountain Asthmatic Compound	Free sample.
49 Gypsum Lime & Alabastine	Alabastine-Gypsoe	Free booklet.
50 Habacure	Meat Curing Compound	Free booklet.
51 J. C. Hallman	Shur-Shock Electric Fencer	Free literature.
Hambley Electric Hatcheries	Baby Chicks and Poultry Remedies	
52 Chris. Hansen Laboratories	Butter Coloring, Junket	Free booklet.
Harold & Thompson	Blinder Twine	
Hart-Emerson Co.	"Hart" "Garden City" Feeders and Grain Register	

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53 W. Irwin Hasket	Patents	Free booklet.
54 I. J. Haug & Son	Tractors	Free booklet.
55 Health Supply Centre	Health Care	Booklet 10c.
H. J. Heinz Co.	Vinegar	
Dr. Hess & Clark	Poultry and Livestock Tonic and Remedies, Sheep and Hog Supplements, Insecticide	
Hodgson Rubber Co.	Tire Repairing	
R. M. Hoffmeyer Co.	Tire Preservative—Whiz	
Holstein-Friesian Assn.	Holstein Cattle	Information.
56 Home Study Inst.	Educational	Particulars on request.
57 Household Furniture Co.	Kitchen Cabinets and Chesterfield Suites	Free folder.
58 Hudson's Bay Co., Land	Farm Lands For Sale	Free booklet (specify).
Hudson's Bay Co. (Wholesale)	Tea and Coffee	
John A. Huston Co.	Pyrex Ware	
Imperial Bank of Canada	Banking Service and Annual Report	
Imperial Oil	Imperial Oil Products	
Imperial Tobacco Sales	Ogden's Fine Cut Tobacco	
International Harvester Co.	Farm Machinery Conservation	Free booklet.
60 International Labs.	Moones Emerald Oil—Skin Remedy	
Int. Nickel of Canada Ltd.	Nickel Co.	
S. C. Johnson & Son Ltd.	Waxes, Polishes, etc., Institutional	
61 Johnson Motors	Electric Light Plants	Information.
62 M. L. Julien	Educational	Information.
Kellogg's	Laxative Health Food	
Kelly Douglas	Nabob Tea and Coffee	
63 Ketchum Mfg.	Dairy and Egg Scales, Ear Tags	Free catalog.
Knox Co.	Cystex and Mendaos	
64 Lallemand's	Lallemand's Yeast Cakes	Free sample and recipe book.
65 Lanzette, Annette	Superfluous Hair Remover	Free book, trial offer.
Larned Carter Co.	Headlight Overalls, etc.	
66 Nilus Leclerc	Looms	Free catalog.
67 Lederle Laboratories	Veterinary Remedies	Free literature.
68 Lejay Mfg.	Arc Welders, etc.	Plans and catalog (35c).
Life Insurance Service	Institutional	
Liquid Veneer Corp.	Rat-nip—Exterminator	
London Fur	Trappers and Hunters Guide	
69 Long Stone Works Ltd.	Monuments	Free Catalog.
70 Love—The Flavor Man	Love's Flavors	School Book Covers and Xmas Leaflet.
W. Lucas	Skin Remedy	
71 MacDowell Bros.	Dietetic Foods	Free literature and price list.
W. C. Macdonald	Pipe Tobacco and Fine Cut	
72 Magic Welders	Electric Welder	
Man. Bridge and Iron Works	Grain Elevator Equipment	
Man. Hereford Breeders Assn.	Livestock Sale	Catalog.
Man. Provincial Exhibition	Exhibition	
Mantle Lamp Co. Inc.	Aladdin Mantle Lamps	
Marshall Wells Ltd.	Stoves, Paint, Roofing, etc.	
73 Marvel Beauty School	Hairdressers Wanted	Information.
Marvel Wave Factory	Permanent Wave Equipment	
Massey-Harris Co. Ltd.	Farm Machinery and Tractor Conservation	
J. L. Mathieu Co.	Cough Remedy	
74 H. E. Matthews Ltd.	Nostroline-Catarrah Remedy	
McCabe Bros.	Poultry Livestock Supplement	Free booklet, specify.
75 McFayden Seed Co.	Garden Seeds	Free Seed List, Flower Collection, Introductory Offer 10c.
McKenzie, A. E. Co.	Seeds	Free Literature.
McKenzie-Stephenson Co.	"Leytosan"	Free information.
McKinnon Systems	Trapping Methods	
Memba Pectin	Memba Seals & Pectin	
Mendenhall Medicine	Rheumatic Remedy	
Miles Laboratories	Vitamin Pills	
78 E. S. Miller Hatcheries	Baby Chicks	Free Price List.
Minard's Liniment	Liniment	
Miner Rubber Co.	Rubber Company	
Minneapolis-Moline Company	Farm Machinery and Tractors	
79 Moffats Ltd.	Electropail	Information.
80 Monarch Machinery Co.	Grain Grinder and Portable Grain Elevators	Literature.
Monarch Overall	Overalls	
Mount Royal Hotel	Hotels	
81 J. H. Mufford & Sons	Baby Chicks	Prices.
82 Mumford Medland	Electrical and Mechanical Equipment	Particulars.
83 Mutual Life Assurance Co.	Life Insurance	Free booklet.
84 National Premium Co.	Agents Wanted	Premium offer.
North American Dye	Sunset Dyes	
North Amer. Lubrication	Lubricants	
Northrop & Lyman	Dr. Thomas' Remedies	
Noxema Chemical Co.	Noxema Skin Cream	
85 Oakland Hatcheries	Baby Chicks	Free catalog.
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	"Miracle" Livestock Feeds	
Oliver Limited	Farm Machinery	
86 Osmose Wood Preserving Co.	Fence Post Preserver	Free Literature.
Ostrax	Tonic	
87 Ottawa Mfg.	Saws	
88 E. R. Page Co.	Pile Remedy	Free book and price list.
Palmer's Ltd.	Evans-Williams Shampoo	Trial offer.
Parker & Jones	Lexol Leather Preservative	
89 Paula Co.	Sugar Substitute	Information.
90 Pearson's Antiseptic	Croelin	Free details, specify.
Pedlar People	Barns, Roofing and Equipment	
Lydia E. Pinkham	Female Remedy	
Pinex Co.	Cough Mixture	
Power & Mine Supply	"Onan" Lighting Plants	
Prairie Electric Hatcheries	Baby Chicks	
91 Pratt Food Co.	Insecticide, Livestock Remedies, Poultry Supplement	Information and folder.
92 Prefabricated Buildings	Farm and Home Buildings	Information, specify.
93 Pringle Electric Hatcheries	Baby Chicks	Calendar, catalog.
Pritchard Engineering	General Machine Works	
Pulp & Paper Industry of Can.	Message to Farmers re Cutting Pulpwood	
Pumps and Softeners	Pumps	
94 Quaker Oats	Ful-O-Pop Poultry Supplement	Free Catalog
95 Radio College	Radio and Electronics	Information, specify.
Ramsay Co.	Patents	Free information.
96 Rapid-Grip & Batten Ltd.	Name Plates and Letterheads, etc.	Information (specify).
W. T. Rawleigh	Agents Wanted	
Reckitt & Coleman	Nugget Shoe Polish and Dettol Antiseptic	
Regina Hatcheries	Baby Chicks	
98 Regent Knitting Mills	Hand Knit Socks	Pattern book 15c.
Lois Reeder	Get Acquainted Club	
99 Reliable Hatcheries	Baby Chicks	Catalog calendar, price list.
Renfrew Machinery Co.	Renfrew Separators	
Renzie Seeds Ltd., Wm.	Garden Seeds	
100 Dr. Rinehart's Handy Hog	Hog and Pig Holder	Free catalog.
Holder Co.	Baby Chicks	
R.O.P. Co-operative Hatchery	Delco Light Plants	Price list.
101 Bruce Robinson Electric	Banking Service	
Royal Bank of Canada	Baby Chicks	Free book.
102 Rump & Sendall Ltd.	Baby Chicks	Folder.
103 M. H. Rutledge	Baby Chicks	Free catalog.
Sask. R.O.P. Co-op. Hatchery	Sheep and Swine Sale	Catalog.
105 Sask. Sheep & Breeders Assn.	Salada Tea	
106 Saskatoon Feeder Show	Livestock Show and Auction Sale	Information and prize list.
107 Sask. Feeder Show	Cattle Show and Sale	Particulars.
Savage Arms	Rifles	
108 Scott Hide Co. Ltd.	Raw Fleece Wool Wanted	Information.
Sealer Ring Rethreader Co.	Sealer Ring Rethreader	
Shell Oil Co.	Livestock Spray	
Sherwin Williams	Paints and Linseed Oil Meal	

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THE COUNTRY GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man.

From the items numbered above I have selected the following in which I am interested in the literature, etc., offered.

PROV.

Please print plainly.

January, 1945.

Send for this GARDEN STARTER

10 CENTS BRINGS YOU 5 PKTS SEEDS

Again McFAYDEN'S SEED KIT OFFER

Get your garden off to a good start by sending only ten cents for this introductory McFayden's Collection including one pkt each McFayden's CUCUMBERS, CARROTS, RADISH, LETTUCE, also SURPRISE FLOWER GARDEN COLLECTION and McFayden's 1945 SEED LIST.



FREE

CLIP and MAIL this ad to McFayden's for free Mixed Flower Garden Collection and copy of McFayden's Illustrated 1945 SEED LIST. WRITE TODAY

McFAYDEN SEED CO. LTD.
JOHN DEERE BLDG. WINNIPEG

GLOBELITE FARM LIGHT BATTERIES

Guaranteed (7) Years

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Men, Women over 16, Learn Detective, Secret-Service. Work home or travel. Write Maurice S. Julien, Box 25, Station T, Montreal.



Buy R.O.P. Sired Chicks

The best government grade produced in commercial quantities. All Millers "AA" Champion Chicks in Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Hamps will be R.O.P. sired for 1945. Other breeds government approved. Write for free catalog and wall calendar.



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PRURITUS, ITCHING ANUS, RECTUM, ETC. My treatment is successful, results guaranteed, highly recommended, many testimonials. Price \$2.50. W. Lucas, 2660 Parker, Vancouver, B.C.

Get-Acquainted Club

Through social correspondence thousands yearly meet their "Ideal." Write today for list of eligibles. Many Canadians. Simpson, Box 1251, Denver, Colo.

QUILTS AND COMFORTERS

Beautifully made from your coverings, (satin, chintz, print, broadcloth, etc.) and your wool filling. Making charge \$1.85 plus carding wool 25 cents pound. "Quick service." Make lovely gifts. Virgin Wool Batts \$1.15 per pound f.o.b. Sifton.

CUSTOM WOOL CARDING

Your raw or washed wool carded into batts 72x90 inches. Washing 3 cents per pound. Carding 25 cents per pound. One day service.

SPIN-WELL CARDING MACHINES

Card 3 pounds wool per hour. Earning and saving money in thousands of homes. Ask your dealer, if he cannot supply, write us. WIRE COMBS (set in leather) for hand carding machines \$3.75 set delivered. State size. BENCH CARDERS (without wooden backs) any size 1 1/2 cents per square inch delivered.

SPIN-WELL SPINNING WHEELS

Improved 1944 model. Thousands in use. Spin-Well spools and repairs. Satisfaction or money refunded.

SIFTON WOOL PRODUCTS

BOX 104 SIFTON MANITOBA

Please send catalog.

Name

Address



Straight from the Grass Roots

HERE is a case in which we are delighted to oblige. In our article, The Manpower Crisis, last month we reproduced a picture of Hon. J. L. Ralston addressing Canadian troops in Belgium. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Low, of Basswood, Man., thought they could distinguish their son, but the features were not quite large enough for them to be sure. And so they wrote in, asking us if we could supply them with a larger view. We have done the best we could and have sent them the original photograph, which was supplied by the Wartime Information Board, Ottawa. "It seemed so grand," said the letter, "to be looking them over and find one whom we long to have home again."

A DEER hunter of Fort Frances, Ont., went forth to hunt deer. But the deer eluded him and he came home deerless. Then he learned to his astonishment, amazement and confusion that his own dears were not deerless. While he had been fruitlessly searching for deer in the wilderness, one of those supposedly timorous creatures had approached his house, jumped through the kitchen window, frightened the family half to death and imprisoned them in the bedroom until a neighbor arrived half an hour later and despatched the animal. Here Jimmy Simpkins has portrayed his emotion. The question is, do they hang up a deer by the antlers or by the gambrels? We asked our artist, Clarence Tillenius, who is an outdoor man of experience, and he says, by the antlers, in most cases. Now, you old nimrods, what do you say?



AS I. N. Skidmore of Denholm, Sask., remarked, in the letter accompanying the harvesting scene below, men may lie, but the camera don't. He's the man who told us that story about the dog which grew the crop of clover. That was in Iowa. This wheat was grown on the Nebraska side of the same river, a different state, but the same kind of mud. And will it grow wheat? First, it is necessary to make sure that the wheat falls the right way. To make sure they first lasso it. Then the lassoer throws his weight back, while his opposite number attacks the stems with a specially made knife of great weight and sturdiness. A broadaxe would be better. As Mr Skidmore remarks he is a truthful man and this is the proof.



AN unusual scene was witnessed at Bank End recently when one of the old-timers Henry George Sabiston, took advantage of the fine weather experienced here this fall and commenced haying again the first week in December. During the summer a fine crop of hay on a lake could not be cut because of water. Lately the water froze sufficiently to permit of cutting so Henry George got busy with the result that one fine sunny day an extra gang could be observed raking, sweeping and pitching around 50 loads of hay. Henry George says the centres of the stalks are green and makes fair feed. He is wondering if the weather man will get his own back next summer so thinks he will retire.—Arthur J. Wheeler, Bank End, Sask.



SPEAKING of sunflowers, Donald A. Fraser, of Burnaby, B.C., says that out there they certainly reach up into the sky. He had one last season that grew 14 feet three and the head measured 17 1/2 inches across. He's sorry that he couldn't get a picture of it on account of the shortage of film but our cartoonist put his imagination to work and here is the result. Since a sunflower always faces the sun, it should act as an umbrella, during the heat of the day and would automatically swing around so that the tired one would always be in the shade. Just the same, a sunflower of those dimensions is a lot of sunflower.



THREE rodents with defective vision; notice the manner in which they flee. They all pursued the spouse of the agriculturist, who severed their extremities with a kitchen utensil. In the entire span of your existence, have you ever noted such an unusual phenomenon as three rodents with defective vision.

Note: Can anyone supply us with the words, with or without music, of that other classic, This is the residence that John constructed, or something like that.

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